

## M. BRIAND SAYS NEW CABINET IS TURNING ABOUT

Leader Who Stands for Ideals  
of President Poincare Declares  
Ministry Is Shifting Its Position  
on Leading National Policies

## NEEDS POINTED OUT

Sudden Acquirement of Great  
Fortunes and Labor Conditions  
Called Most Important Problem  
the Republic Has to Meet

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

PARIS—M. Briand made his expected reply to the chiefs of the new government in his speech yesterday at St. Etienne. This speech has been looked forward to as a reply of the man who stands for the ideals of President Poincare to the present victorious radical Socialist group headed by MM. Clemenceau, Caillaux and Jaures.

M. Briand's speech was a fighting one from the first and was received with a thunder of applause and every manifestation of pleasure from his supporters. He began by declaring that he was the only man who had resigned because he considered his Republican majority too slight, yet he was accused of relying on the reactionary forces of the Right by the very party which had allied themselves with those forces to fight M. Gambetta and to defeat Jules Ferry.

As for the policy and promises of the new government he said the former was becoming very like that of the men they had displaced whilst the latter were rapidly disappearing into space.

The real financier had been discovered, they were told, in M. Caillaux, who has begun his economies by announcing that an increase of officers' pay would be postponed, yet within a few days he had yielded to a demand from the Chamber that an increase should take place at once. Then there was the three years service.

The immediate effect of M. Barthou's overthrow was to have been a return to the two years' service, yet no sooner had the new government in power than they had announced their warm adhesion to the three years' service which he had been so bitterly denounced for supporting.

Then there came the question of electoral reform, he said. It was understood that the new group had come into power essentially to prevent a change from scrutin d'arrondissement to scrutin de liste. Nevertheless they had not been in power 10 days before they were found publicly undertaking in the Chamber to do all they could to expedite this very change.

Turning to the foreign policy, M. Briand declared that the men who had denounced the three years' bill were the men whose policy had produced the necessity for it. When they had come into office a year or so ago they had repudiated the foreign policy of their predecessors, as they were now repudiating their domestic policy. What was the result?

The Agadir incident which had its consequences in the war in Morocco and the Italian occupation of Tripoli. That led not only to a drain of French forces into Morocco but to an increase of German forces which in turn had forced from the late government the three years service bill and the military loan. Finally he declared that the time had come for true Republicans to cease this fighting over nonessentials and to find real Republican ideals. The republic cannot live, he declared, on anti-clericalism alone. The danger in France, as elsewhere, was this sudden and unscrupulous making of fortunes which had posed a dagger over the capital. The country of the future would be the country which grappled most seriously with this problem and which organized its labor most completely and moulded the turbulence of unions on lines which would permit of the nation's progress.

## SUPREME COURT TAKES A RECESS

WASHINGTON—The supreme court adjourned today until Jan. 5, without giving decisions in any important cases.

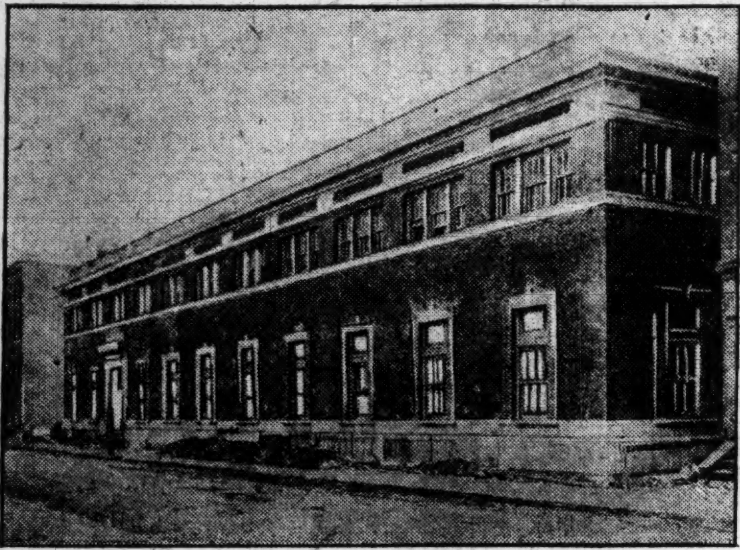
## SURPLUS IN ITALIAN BUDGETS EXPECTED TO MEET WAR DEBT

Minister of Treasury Reports Revenues in Excess of Expenses for Each Year, 1912 to 1915—Help From Loan to Defray Cost of Campaign in Tripoli

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

ROME—In his budget speech Saturday Signor Tedesco, minister of the treasury, announced that there would be a surplus of 112,500,000 lire for the year 1912-13, whilst the current year would show a surplus of about 37,500,000 lire, whilst the budget for 1914-15 was calculated to show a surplus of 25,000,000 lire.

## SWITCHBOARD SETTING BEGUN IN NEW BACK BAY EXCHANGE



New telephone office on Belvidere street

Electricians are at work setting up the switchboard in the new \$500,000 Back Bay telephone exchange on Belvidere street. This exchange will be the largest in Boston, serving some 15,000 patrons of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Opening of the new branch station, about next July will be so timed as to take place when the demands on the service in the Back Bay district are at a minimum—when many residents have left for their summer

homes—so that the efficiency may not be impaired. The switchboard is from the latest design of the Western Electric Company.

Situated nearly opposite the Mechanic Arts high school, the new structure is built of ornamental bricks, 174 feet in length, 60 feet deep with a 10-foot setback. The operating room will be located on the second floor. Also on this floor for the convenience of the employees will be a sitting room. A kitchen and lunch room will be on the ground floor.

## DUBLIN STRIKE TO GO ON; PEACE SESSION FAILS

Conference of Employers and Men's Representatives Breaks Down, Labor Side Declining to Yield to Compromise

## REINSTATEMENT ISSUE

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

DUBLIN—The meeting of the peace conference on Saturday to endeavor to find a basis of settlement was a failure and the conference finally broke down, with the result that the strike will continue throughout the December holidays.

Before the breakdown Arthur Henderson, a Labor member, described the statement published by a certain labor union council meeting and James Larkin as misleading and entirely without foundation. He declared that he had been requested by his colleagues to say how much they deplored the agency having made itself responsible for increasing difficulties in the way of securing peace.

Before leaving for England Thomas Fox, one of the delegates from Manchester, declared that negotiations had broken down because it was clear that neither party wanted a settlement, since they were both pugnacious and determined to fight it out.

The actual point on which the disagreement took place was the question of reinstatement. The employers were willing to consent to a partial reinstatement, but from the first Larkin was determined that there should be no departure from the policy that the men would stand by one another and not permit victimization anywhere.

The employers described such an ultimatum as impossible, but as the men's representatives decline to accept anything less the struggle will have to go on.

## WARSHIP TOWED TO SAFETY IN DOCKYARD FIRE

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—A violent fire raged yesterday in the dockyard at Portsmouth. The more or less historic watchtower was destroyed, and the Queen Mary, one of the most powerful dreadnoughts, had to be towed out into the harbor.

No accurate estimate of the damage is possible.

## FIREHORSES WALK TO FIRE THROUGH HOLIDAY THROG

Apparatus Feels Its Way to Slight Adams Square Blaze Through Sidewalk Overflow

Firemen attached to the Mason-street station today became aware of a new phase of the holiday season when they responded with their apparatus to a slight fire in Adams square and found the shopping district so densely thronged that the horses were walked almost the whole distance to the scene.

As an early hour the great numbers of shoppers had filled the sidewalks, and by 10 a. m. overflowed into the streets. Policemen did their best to guard the crossings, and the mounted police were active in keeping traffic moving on Washington and Tremont streets, between Adams square and Boylston street, and in the narrow connecting cross streets.

## SUFFRAGISTS BURN MORE DWELLINGS IN ENGLISH TOWNS

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Suffragettes continue to carry on the arson campaign commenced in retaliation for the arrest of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. During the week-end they burned Alston manor, a large house near Cheltenham and Westwood, and another large house at Bath.

## HOLIDAY MAIL RUSH KEEPS BOSTON POSTAL FORCE BUSY

Central and Sub-Stations Manage to Handle Tons of Parcels and Thousands of Letters With Promptness—Work Here Is Breaking Records

The holiday mail rush is on in earnest throughout the Boston postal district and the force of clerks and carriers at the central office and the 79 station and branch offices are being worked to capacity. Tons of parcel post mail was deposited at the central office during the forenoon hours, and Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield said that he was well pleased with the expeditious manner in which the postal force was handling it.

There are 522 additional wagons engaged in collecting and delivering package mail. At 8 a. m. seven parcel post windows on the Postoffice square side and five others on the Milk street corridor were thrown open, and from that hour up to noon there was no cessation.

Four hundred and fifty substitutes are assisting the regular force of 1786 clerks, while 425 substitute letter carriers have been distributed throughout the postal district to handle the mail with the regular force of 1339 carriers, making a total force of 4000 men handling the holiday mails.

Besides the regular force of 1250 railway mail clerks throughout the New England division, 442 substitutes have been employed to assist the regular force.

## NEW YORK MAIL STATIONS CLEAR

NEW YORK—No Christmas rush of mail was evidenced in the central post office or any of its sub-stations here today. Postmaster Morgan attributes this fact partly to the notices that were sent out early in the month asking people to

## CITY ATTORNEY RULES AGAINST EARNEST SMITH

Corporation Counsel, in Opinion Given Election Board, Says Disputed Signatures Should Be Thrown Out

## ASPIRANT STILL HOPES

Election commissioners gave a hearing today to Councilman Earnest E. Smith, who fell short of the required 5000 signatures, on his request that he be permitted to examine his election papers and the signatures on them. The election board granted him the privilege. It is understood at Mr. Smith's headquarters that the men whose names have been refused by the election board will be personally canvassed. Affidavits of the genuineness of some of these have already been obtained.

Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel, issued a statement in reply to the inquiry of the election commissioners, in which he said he finds that the names contained on nomination papers where only surnames, abbreviated names or initials should be thrown out by the commissioners.

The Democratic city committee has postponed today's meeting of the ward chairman. The meeting will decide what part the Fitzgerald forces will take in the campaign. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the committee, has been gathering information as to the trend of public opinion, before moving the organization to support any candidate.

As it now stands Councilman Smith lacks 210 of the required number of signatures to qualify as a candidate; but if the corporation council interprets the law favorable to the counting of the 257 initial signatures, and it is decided that a man's sworn statement is evidence enough that his signature is genuine and this fact potent enough to cause the election commissioners to give consideration to the legal rights of registered voters to sign once for the selection of a mayoralty candidate, the councilman is sure of a place on the ballot, he says.

Those who are sure to appear on the official ballot for mayor are Thomas J. Kenny, John R. Murphy, John A. Kelley and Congressman James W. Curley and Mayor Fitzgerald.

Congressman Curley spoke at several rallies in Roxbury and in the South End. In a statement issued by Mr. Kenny he says that no city employee who is giving faithful, efficient service to the city need anticipate dismissal in case of his election.

## WESTERN ROADS GET RATE RAISE

WASHINGTON—Taken by many to be reflecting its probable attitude on the application of eastern railroads for an increase of 5 per cent in freight rates, the interstate commerce commission permitted today increases to western railroads on grain shipments to the East, on the same ground upon which the application of eastern carriers is based.

## MOTOR-BUS LINE IS UNOPPOSED AT BOARD HEARING

Street Commissioners Take Up Subject of Proposed Service Between the Chestnut Hill Reservoir and Park Street

## PLANS ARE EXPLAINED

Highway Chairman Proposes Route Be Changed to St. James Avenue, Park Square, Charles Street to Beacon

No opponents to the petition of Walter E. Hight to establish a motor omnibus line between Chestnut Hill reservoir and Park street appeared at the hearing given before the street commissioners in City Hall today, although the commissioners asked several questions that denoted consideration of the congested traffic on Tremont and Boylston streets and the

(Continued on page four, column two)

## CARABAO "FUN" VIOLATED TRADITIONS, SAYS PRESIDENT

Loyalty Should Be Above Such Effervescences of Wit, He Says, in Requesting That Officers Responsible for Program Be Reprimanded

WASHINGTON—President Wilson this afternoon requested that the officers of the army and navy responsible for the program at the recent Carabao dinner be reprimanded by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, to whom he wrote a letter in part as follows:

"The officers who were responsible for the program are certainly deserving of a very serious reprimand, which I hereby request to be administered; and I cannot rid myself of a feeling of great disappointment that the general body of officers assembled at the dinner should have greeted the carrying out of such a program with apparent indifference to the fact that it violated some of the most cherished and sacred traditions of the service."

"I am told that the songs and other amusements of the evening were intended and regarded as 'fun.' What are we to think of officers of the army and navy of the United States who think it 'fun' to bring their official superiors into ridicule and the policies of the government of which they are sworn to serve with unquestioning loyalty into contempt? If

## CENTRAL OFFICE OF HOUSEWIVES IS OPEN FOR WORK

Mrs. Barry Expects to Give Several Talks in Egg Crusade After the Holidays

Central offices for the United Housewives League opened this morning at 14A Devonshire street. Mrs. Edward P. Barry, president of the league, said this morning that after the holidays she expected to give several talks, her itinerary including New Bedford, Lowell, Lynn, Lawrence and cities in western Massachusetts.

At a meeting this evening in Medford Mrs. Barry will speak before about 300 women, 150 of them teachers. Inasmuch as the high cost of provisions brings up the price of board and brings down the quality of fare women engaged in business outside the home feel that they are affected by the prices nearly as much as housewives, and they are enrolling in the league in large numbers.

Cold storage eggs are 27 cents a dozen this week, and the dealers say that a drop to 25 cents may be expected next week. Fresh eggs are gradually becoming more plentiful. A half dollar will buy a dozen fresh eggs soon. This week, however, they will probably remain at 52 and 53 cents a dozen.

## FINAL ACTION ON MONEY BILL NOW AWAITED

Conference Finishes Work and Approval of Its Report Is Expected to Be Followed by Signing of Measure Tuesday

## GUARANTEE DROPPED

President May Have to Appoint New Controller of Currency So That Organization of System May Begin at Once

WASHINGTON—The bill to reform the currency system of the United States is now passing through its final legislative stages. The joint conference committee was still in session today, having made several changes in the bill which came back to the House from the Senate, including the rejection of the provision for an insurance fund to guarantee bank deposits. Approval of the conference report is expected late today or tomorrow. President Wilson will probably sign the bill at once, so that Congress may recess till Jan. 12 or 19.

While waiting for the conference report today House leaders obtained unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the report when it is brought in this afternoon on Mr. Underwood's promise that at least two hours' debate will be allowed. Senate leaders will not attempt to obtain an agreement until the report itself is presented. House Republicans criticize the action of the majority in excluding the minority from the joint conference until this morning, when most of the changes had been made.

In the Senate opposition may develop on the conference action in eliminating the upper House provision for guarantee of bank deposits.

President Wilson discovered today that he would have to name a comptroller of the currency before he could proceed with the organization of forces under the new currency bill. Thomas P. Kane is acting comptroller. Because the President wishes to start the new system without delay it is believed he may

(Continued on page four, column one)

## BOY'S HONESTY IS REWARDED; THREE BIG DOLLARS HIS

Michael Flaherty, 13, is one happy boy today. He has a holiday shopping fortune of \$3, and can spend it with a clear conscience, for Captain Sullivan of station 2 told him so.

Two weeks ago the boy found three \$1 bills on State street. At once he took them to police station asking that they be given to him if the loser did not claim them. The boy further asked that the 30-day wait be cut down to 14 days.

No one reported his loss to the police, so Michael will carry \$3 (or their equivalent) to his home, 134 West Eight street, South Boston, tonight.

Even had the money been claimed the boy would have received his \$3, for when the story went the rounds of the station officers and patrolmen alike agreed to make up the sum as a reward for the boy's honesty.

## GEORGE WALCOTT GETS CONCORD GARDEN MEDAL

CONCORD, Mass.—The annual awards of the Concord Home Garden Association for the best children's gardens have been made, and besides the association prizes, three state medals have been awarded to the amateur boy and girl gardeners.

George Walcott received the first state prize, a gold medal; Orrin Butcher, second, silver medal, and Langdon Goddard, third, bronze medal.

These children were accorded superior merit: Howard Jacobson, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Miss Ruth Wood, Benjamin Clark, Wail Carl, Rufus Jones, John Hopkins, William Hopkins, Miss Edith Crowe, Miss Minnie Crowe, Miss Myra Lorentsen, John Cutler, Charles Carr, Miss Miriam Russell, Frank Gerity, Miss Agnes O'Grady, Miss Margaret Cutler, Miss Esther Damon, Miss Helen Loring and Simon O'Connell. Nearly 50 boys and girls were awarded merit certificates for the good showing.

## BIG RESIDENCE IS MOVED 15 MILES BY OCEAN ROUTE

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—At high tide this morning the former residence of Simon Vorenberg, a Boston merchant, was rolled on to a scow and towed by two tugs around Nahant to the Point of Pines, Revere, where it will become the residence of T. L. Leahy, who recently purchased the building.

This is the third large residence which has been floated from the Lynn and Swampscott shorefront around Nahant. The calm sea favored today's trip. The Vorenberg house was rolled from its location on Puritan road to the beach where it has remained several days.



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# Spanish Capital Is Trying to Make Itself Attractive

## OLD MADRID IS IN STATE OF TRANSITION

Awakening of Spain Showing Its Results in Capital City Where Entire Blocks Are Torn Down to Allow for Improvements

### NEEDS OF THE PRESENT

(By the Monitor special correspondent)  
MADRID, Spain—Travelers in general have not been coming to Madrid very much lately. They have had no inducement to come here and have not been made very comfortable on their arrival. Madrid seems to have been a little off the map of everybody, too much so, perhaps. Communication with it has not been the very best. The fast train of the day between the capitals of France and Spain is a tolerably good thing of its kind, but the railway communication does stand in need of improvement, much need of it.

If you should happen to travel by the one excellent train that I have mentioned, and it is not always convenient to do so, the journey affords a number of discomforts that are not quickly forgotten. The passenger who has paid his full first class fare with extras, for instance, and reasonably anticipates some sort of comfort and convenience, is not likely to forget being turned out on to a dismal little station at about 7 o'clock in the evening and there given about half an hour to eat a very bad dinner, served on cold plates and under far from the most appetizing conditions, at a long table and at a charge of 5 pesetas. Five pesetas do not make up a large sum of money, but they are a dollar for all that.

Going south on this journey one has been interested in the country, and after crossing the frontier in the afternoon has been impressed by the quick change from smooth and well-ordered pasture land of the bottom of France to the rougher country of the top of Spain that is at once encountered. There is a rough jumble of sharp pointed mountains and straggling valleys in great disorder. Then after some inner wondering and speculation the train stops at the little station of Miranda, where, as has been mentioned, one is turned out for dinner.

The railway companies are lacking in enterprise; they have done next to nothing to encourage the traveler to make his way to the heart of Spain or to move about when he gets there. In recent times they have gone so far as to lay before travelers staying in hotels in the south of France in the winter time a scheme by which, at no considerable expense, they may take a run down into the peninsula before going home to England or the United States.

They will take you from Pau to

Madrid and back, first class, for about a hundred francs, which is \$20. Fifty times as many people would do this trip as do, if they only knew about the scheme. At Madrid it is possible to get reduced fares to certain of the interesting places round about, but nobody seems to know how to get them. The local train service also is unsatisfactory, and it is made much more of a hardship to get to Toledo and the Escorial, two of the most interesting sights in proximity to any city, than it ever ought to be.

The railway companies, I am told, are doing very well indeed just now, and they certainly ought to study modern methods of doing things better than they do. They put out no fine picture placards on the walls, they do not give any information to the people who do not go to Spain as to what they are missing. They do nothing, and I am sorry for the traveler who gets to any station and tries to find out from such printed material as may be evidence, what time the next train that he wants does go. It is much this way even in Madrid.

As the railway companies do not do anything to advertise Madrid, there has been at least something in the nature of tourist agencies established at different places abroad, and these are beginning a work that very sadly needs to be done. But more needs to be done for the comfort of travelers and in the way of sparing them aggravations. The baggage charges need to be vastly reduced or altogether removed, for as they are at present they are a great nuisance.

In Spain all baggage must be paid for, and the last time I traveled from Madrid towards France I had to pay 15 pesetas, or the equivalent of about \$3, for a little piece that was in the van, which went free as soon as we touched the French lines. The charges made in entering the United States with various fancy articles purchased in other countries are as nothing to the duties inflicted on you in Spain.

A friend in England once sent out to me here a couple of silk ties and I was charged 13 pesetas duty on them on arrival, nearly \$3, though they were not worth \$1 each intrinsically. Another time a hotel proprietor of France insisted on sending in the post after me a simple vest of thin fabric which had been left behind and which was hardly worth the packing, but they wanted eight pesetas in duty for it when it came to Madrid.

### Needs of Country

I write of these matters not so much by way of complaint against the Spaniards, or to expose their faults, but for their own real good, because they ought to know that such matters make their country unpopular with the traveler, and that, well as they may think they begin to do just now, what they need most of all at the present time is to become popular with traveling Europe and America. It is their only way. Nobody will do business with an unpopular country; nobody will help her. France has risen again despite the most terrible troubles because for one thing she is an enormously popular country, doing her best to please all who visit her. Spain should try to copy a little of the methods of France.

If the railway companies, the advertising agencies and the great authorities generally could only be made to understand, the Spanish capital might be made into a little gold mine for a time. There is indeed something there to see. It is a place to study for a long time. Madrid is not at all like the other capitals. At first it is inclined to be a little dull and disappointing, but when once it is known, it is realized that it abounds in variety and interest; and at the present moment its situation is unique in that it is trying hard to wake from the night of the middle ages to the noonday of the twentieth century. It is in a state of quick transition, and never has there been such an attempt made to transform the appearance and conveniences of a city in a short space of time as is now being done in Madrid. The authorities have given themselves an even 15 years to make a complete change and much of the time has already gone.

Everybody has heard of "old Madrid"; nearly everybody has fancied it. Old Madrid has been sung of in songs and in the singing there have been visions of sunshine and orange groves, of gay colors and laughter, with flowers and merriment always. Alas! the real Madrid, the true Spain, are quite like that. Those people from other countries who think of bright color and songs are thinking more of Italy than of Spain. Here now we have three Madrids in one, and soon



Fountain in the Prado, Madrid, one of the old city's delightful spots

there will be only one. Those who wish to see one of the most curious and interesting cities in the world in an extraordinary state of transition must hurry here quickly or it will soon be gone. There is still the old Madrid, though sometimes it needs much finding out. In low parts of the town to the west there are quaint old squares and alleys which are rather dirtier and more insanitary than they should be. In some of the back streets there are little cafes to which the humbler Madrilenos resort.

### Lounge in Streets

The Madrilenos do not go to bed early, nor do they rise early. In the daytime they lounge in the streets as no other people in the world can lounge and they sleep whenever they can find an opportunity or make one. In the great square in the heart of Madrid, the Puerta del Sol, "Gate of the Sun," which was the name of one of the city gates that once was here, and in the 10 streets that lead out from it, there are many shops where hardly anything but walkingsticks of every kind and price are sold. I believe that there are more shops for walkingsticks in Madrid than anywhere else on earth, and the people seem to need them.

It is well said that the Spaniards are the champion loungers of the world. See them lounge along the Alcala, the fine thoroughfare that leads downwards from the Puerta del Sol to the Prado and onwards thence. I see a rickety omnibus of the eighteenth century kind being wheeled through the Puerta del Sol by four mules with a donkey leading them, the donkey doing most of the work. There are small traders inside bound for a country place. They will get there some time; they do not know when, and they do not care. Meantime they will slumber; they will awaken when it is necessary.

This Puerta del Sol is a wonderful square. It is an enormous space, and it might be a very beautiful one, but it is a desolate of statuary or any ornamentation of other kind. I believe that in the awakening of Spain it will be made a very beautiful square. It contains now some of the chief evidence of the awakening, for fast electric cars, painted yellow, are running through it in every direction, but it was not the Spaniards who started them. Belgian money is in this enterprise.

### Dulness Disappears

The dulness which pervades the square to a large extent disappears late at night. When the moon shines upon it and the cafes are lighted up, the Madrilenos, after a good day's rest, seems to stir himself. By 11 o'clock at night the place has brightened up considerably; by 12 o'clock it is quite active. At 1 o'clock in the morning it is livelier than any part of open London, and at two it is still going, and newspapers may be bought in the streets.

The little music halls afford three separate and complete shows every night, and the third show does not begin until about the midnight hour. So the Span-

up into three cycles of five years each, should be devoted to the consumption of the great idea of the third Madrid, and perhaps this is the most remarkable transformation of its kind that has ever taken place.

The first cycle is well on its way, and everywhere about Madrid there are signs of building in evidence. New streets are being made, fine new squares, good and up-to-date shops, and the whole place, even in the very center, is being pulled down and rebuilt. Not even in New York does more pulling down and rebuilding go on, space for space. At a corner of the Prado a magnificent new postoffice has been built; along the Alcala there are some of the most splendid new buildings one would wish to see, and high above one of them there is a representation of a phoenix, really the emblem of a business company, but quite suitable as the emblem for the new Madrid.

An enormous scheme for the improvement of the sanitary arrangements, roads and pavements has been embarked upon by the municipal council, and only recently it voted a sum equal to about \$7,000,000, for the pavements. Chief among the features of this work is the construction of an entirely new street along a new route through the middle of the city. Old houses are being pulled down by the hundred to make room for it. It is to be the greatest street by far that Madrid or any part of Spain has ever known. It will be a mile long, very wide. The Madrilenos, counting their chickens before they are quite out of the shell, declare that the Gran Via, as it is to be called, will be the finest street in the world. Anyhow it will be one of the finest.

In some 10 years most of this great work of reconstruction of the capital will have been completed and then there will be a grand new Madrid there for all to see. It will not be so curious and interesting as the present one, but it will be a very wonderful thing. This great change that is taking place is in itself a striking token of the great awakening of Spain, the making of a new capital to be the center of the new life. I think it will be. It will stimulate the Spaniard. With all its peculiar charm, Madrid, as it is now, is not stimulating to Spain as a capital should be; there is no throbbing there of life and thought, no great examples to the rest of the country. It may be different soon.

## AN OFFICIAL BAN APPOINTED FOR CROATIA

Constitutional Position of Country Restored and Writs for Election to Be Issued

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria—It has been officially announced that Skerlec, who in April of last year was appointed royal commissioner of Croatia, has now been appointed ban and thus the constitutional position of the country has been restored. The regulations regarding press censorship and the right of public meeting, which have been in operation for some time past, no longer remain in force.

Writs for the election of the diet are shortly to be issued, and it is expected that as soon as the Chamber assemblies sanction will be sought for the renewal of the financial arrangement between Hungary and Croatia, which, in the ordinary course, would expire at the end of the present year.

The situation in Croatia which led to the suspension of the constitution and the appointment of a royal commissioner in place of the official ban, had its origin in the attempt on the part of the authorities of Budapest to enforce Magyar on the Croats as the official language on the state railways. The arrangements in this regard come to under the present settlement is a compromise.

The Croations have secured that all officials who come in contact with the traveling public and the workmen engaged on the lines shall be able to speak Croat, whilst the government at Budapest have gained the point that all officials employed in office work must have a knowledge of Magyar.

### FRENCH WARSHIPS PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—It is reported in the Temps that the French battleships to be laid down in 1915 will be of 28,000 to 30,000 tons displacement and that they will carry 16 343mm. guns.

## LESS CROWDING AIM OF BRITISH LAND REFORMS

Mr. Lloyd George Says Government Intends to Clear Way for Municipalities to Provide Better Homes for the Workers

### PLANS ARE DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—As already reported in the Monitor cable despatches, Mr. Lloyd George further developed his land policy in a speech at Holloway recently.

Substantially Mr. Lloyd George said the policy of the government in regard to the land was to secure the effective control of the land monopoly, so that it should not inflict damage on trade, commerce, industry, business and the lives of the people. He had already dealt with some aspects of it and he proposed on that occasion to confine himself to the question of leaseholds and the housing problem.

In regard to the first question, he had already dealt with leaseholds, as far as they affected business premises, and he desired then to deal with the question of leasehold houses. It was a matter which, he said, to be approached with great care, inasmuch as certain legal rights had been acquired under the existing laws, which it would be unjust to abolish.

Reversions to buildings erected on leasehold property have been advertised, Mr. Lloyd George continued, bought, sold and paid for, they have been settled and dealt with by will and they have paid succession duties. Moreover, leaseholds have been bought and sold with the knowledge that the building would pass to the landlord at the end of the lease.

"But although we cannot do as we should wish in regard to buildings already set up," he said, "we can prevent the confiscation by landlords of those which are put up after our legislation takes effect. We propose that every past, present or future leaseholder shall have the right to go to the land commission that we are setting up to ask for a renewal of his lease, for such a time and at such rent and on such conditions as the commissioners consider reasonable."

The commissioners, Mr. Lloyd George continued, would not allow the tenant to be rented on the good will he had created, or paid for, and they would not allow any building he had put up, or any improvement he had made, to be taken into account in fixing that rent. They offered two great boons to tenants under existing leases—security and certainty. Security, the right to continue in the premises conditioned only by the paramount considerations that public and private improvements should not be prevented or checked, and certainly the right of the tenant to know where he stood and what was going to happen to him at the end of his lease.

Turning to the housing problem, Mr. Lloyd George said that they knew how appallingly overcrowded it was in some parts of the great city in which he was speaking. There were some houses absolutely unfit for human habitation. In the East end there were districts with 210, 220 and as many as 235 people to the acre.

"There they are," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "the least intelligent of them, if you like, still they have worked hard; they have plowed, they have sown, they have reaped, they have garnered, they have shepherded pyramids of food for the people of this country, and yet they are badly housed. What equity, what justice is there in that? A time will come when we shall regard with amazement, ripening to incredulity, the conditions under which life is conducted in a country like this."

Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George said that there were two kinds of slums: One was absolutely insanitary dwellings; they ought to be pulled down, the other was overcrowded houses, and overcrowding ought to be forbidden. Municipalities, however, could not do either until provision had been made for substituting other dwellings within reasonable access to men's work. Every housing scheme presupposed land not merely for building but for rational building, not crowding 40 houses to the acre. They wanted more than that, they wanted land for

recreation grounds, for open spaces, for schools, for lighting and for all the necessities of civilization.

They intended to clear the way for the municipalities by first of all giving them a cheap and expeditious method for acquiring land at its fair value. Secondly, by compelling the great ground landlords to contribute a fair share of all taxation, and thirdly, by making a contribution from the imperial exchequer toward some of the national services, the main up-keep for which now fell upon the rates.

"Having done this," Mr. Lloyd George said, "we will then say to the municipal authorities, you must put this right. Here is a slum, it is insanitary property and you must have it down. Here is an overcrowded area, you must at once relieve the pressure."

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George said that he also hoped that the government would be able to carry out in this country a great scheme such as one which had been in operation in Belgium, where they had got arrangements for town workers to live in the country. He did not mean the suburbs, he meant the country. They were taken 10, 15, 20, 30 miles every night and they were brought back in the morning. There were cheap trains, and cheap trains meant cheap rent. A great deal of what the people of this country paid in railway fares, Mr. Lloyd George said, was due to the excessive price of land for the railway line, station buildings, sidings, warehouses and everything. This long series of impositions, Mr. Lloyd George added, they hoped, under the scheme they proposed, would come to an end.

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## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
BOSTON—"The Sign of the Cross," 7:45.  
COLONIAL—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:05.  
HOLLIS—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.  
KEITH—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:25.  
MAJESTIC—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:35.  
PARK—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:45.  
TREMONT—"The Sign of the Cross," 8:55.

**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
Monday, Symphony hall, 7:45 p. m., "The Messiah," Handel and Haydn Society.  
Friday, Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., tenth Symphony rehearsal, Sylvan Noels, soloist.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., tenth Symphony concert, Sylvan Noels, soloist.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 8:30 p. m., recital by Harold Bauer, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
Monday, 8 p. m., "Tosca."  
Tuesday, 8 p. m., "Lucia."  
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Ruslan and Lyudmila."  
Thursday, 8 p. m., "Hansel and Gretel," followed by ballet, "Coppelia"; 8 p. m., "Trovatore."  
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists and orchestra, Mme. Carolina White, principal soloist.

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."  
BELASCO—"Miss Frances Starr."  
BOOTH—"The Sign of the Cross."  
COLUMBIA—"The Sign of the Cross."  
CORT—"The Sign of the Cross."  
EMPIRE—"The Sign of the Cross."  
GAIETY—"The Sign of the Cross."  
HOLLYWOOD—"The Sign of the Cross."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Sign of the Cross."  
LIBERTY—"The Sign of the Cross."  
PLAYHOUSE—"The Sign of the Cross."  
SHERIDAN—"The Sign of the Cross."  
THEATRE—"The Sign of the Cross."  
WALLACK—"The Sign of the Cross."

**CHICAGO**  
AMERICAN—"Where Dreams Come True."  
FIVE ARTS—"The Sign of the Cross."  
GARRICK—"The Sign of the Cross."  
OLYMPIC—"The Sign of the Cross."  
POWER—"The Sign of the Cross."  
STUDBAKER—"The Sign of the Cross."



# Russian Conservative Party to Oppose Government

## BUREAUCRACY SAID TO AGAIN RULE IN RUSSIA

Declaration of Octobrist Party in Duma to Place Itself in Opposition to Government Starts New Line of Speculation

### PEOPLE SEEK VOICE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The somewhat ominous declaration of the Octobrist party in the Russian Duma that henceforth they intend to place themselves in opposition to the government, and to do all in their power to bring about its downfall, has a significance all its own, and draws attention once again to the shifting nature of the foundation upon which the unwieldy bulk of the great Russian empire is built.

The fact that the Octobrist party, which found its political creed on the famous imperial manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, and is really the conservative and constitutional party, and has hitherto endeavored to attain reform by working in friendly cooperation with the government, should feel it necessary to take this line indicates very clearly the extent to which the old bureaucracy once again rules in Russia.

The first Duma, which met on May 10, 1906, in response to the call of the imperial manifesto "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of the laws," as all the world knows, displayed a spirit so revolutionary as to bring about its own dissolution within a few months. The result of this arbitrary action on the part of the crown, taken at a time when the memory of Red Sunday was still fresh, was awaited in Europe with something deeper than interest.

In spite, however, of the vigorous campaign against the government carried on by the members of the dissolved Duma from the then safe retreat of Finnish territory, the greatest bureaucracy the world has ever seen gradually recovered from the effects of the war with Japan, and got to work on the new problem presented by a representative assembly. The turbulent first Duma was simply replaced by a tamer one, and when that was found still insufficiently amenable to executive authority, another step was taken on the road back to autocracy and the second Duma was in turn replaced by a third, and the third Duma was an assembly after the bureaucracy's own heart. It was simply a recording machine for the wishes of the government, and so it seemed as though the democratic idea had been successfully quenched, and that Russia had fallen back into that state of political lethargy from which she had been roused by her bitter reverses in Manchuria.

### Octobrists Make Demands

The fourth Duma, however, elected little over a year ago, quickly showed that the ideal of the first Duma was still alive enough. It is clear that the long disagreement between the assembly and the government, which prevented for many months M. Kokovtsov and his colleagues from attending its sittings, although patched up after a manner, was by no means healed. The demands of the Octobrists for inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, meeting, association, the abolition of government by exceptional laws and the guaranteed freedom of parliamentary elections, are demands which bureaucracy will find it hard to concede without thereby encompassing its own undoing.

A question, therefore, which at first sight would seem of only domestic importance, is quickly seen to be approaching a larger sphere of concern. The Russia of today, with all her aims and ambitions, with her strangely elaborate opportunistic policy, and her great political ideal, territorial aggrandizement, is not the Russia of the people, and does not represent the aims and ambitions of the inarticulate millions comprised within her vast borders.

The question, therefore, is, what will the people do when they come into their own? It is a question which every manifestation of real awakening increases in urgency. The russification of Finland, the forward policy in Persia, the practical annexation of outer Mongolia, and the obvious intention in the same direction toward inner Mongolia, the steady persistent pressure south all along her vast frontier from Warsaw to Vladivostok, are all questions which bureaucracy has settled long ago, but which the great mass of the Russian people, who still have no voice in the management of their own affairs, will undoubtedly one day demand the right to reconsider. The international importance of the awakening of Russia lies in the question which it raises as to how far the foreign policy of the present bureaucracy will find in accordance from a more liberal form of government.

Some 12 months ago, when the Russian government first laid before the Duma its gigantic scheme for expending something like \$128,000,000 on the construction of a new fleet, many voices were raised in protest. When M. Kokovtsov, replying to his critics at the close of that memorable debate, declared that Russia did not need her fleet, as Germany needed hers, to protect commerce, but "to protect the general interests of Russia and to preserve her security and

prestige," the democrats were not slow to seize the true inwardness of the statement.

### Retort Significant

There was something unexpectedly significant and enlightening in the quick retort of their leader, M. Miljukoff, when he declared that Russia's aggressive diplomacy would, after the adoption of those proposals, act in a more unstrained manner than ever, and that the majority which accepted the naval program would bear the responsibility for the possibility of war in the near future.

Then again the recent imprisonment of the Finnish magistrates for their refusal to administer the constitutionally illegal equalization laws has not passed without protest from Russia, and it cannot be doubted that with the steady development of an ordered democracy,

the policy of the foreign office, still further afield, will also be called in question.

This is, however, only a factor. It enters already and will enter more and more into the politics of Europe, and every day makes more good its claim to be reckoned with, but for the present bureaucracy is as all-powerful in Russia as the armor baron is in Europe.

To those who would take a proportioned view of the politics of the old world, it is as necessary as it is difficult to form a just estimate of this Russian factor. In many ways it is a factor sui generis. The Russian empire is one compact whole. No part of it, since Alaska was sold to the United States in 1867, is separated from another by 20 miles of salt water. It begins at "one side of the world" and stretches to "the other."

In the station at Vladivostok is a

great board, on which in massive letters is inscribed "Vladivostok to St. Petersburg 9877 versts," a reminder eloquent enough of the vastness of this Russian factor. And then added to the vastness must be its steady growth in wealth. Russia is developing her great resources. All too little is known of Siberia.

The old time conception of this "granary of the world" as it has been called, as a "hungry waste" still holds an honored place in western thought, and the world, as a whole, knows little of the stupendous efforts Russia has been making during the past two years to establish her own people on her great stretches of alluvial soil beyond the Urals. Hundreds of millions of roubles have been sunk in Siberia by Russia. She has borrowed in all directions for the purpose, but today the returns are beginning to come in, and revenues increase on all

sides. Russia as she stands amongst nations today, as a factor to be reckoned with, is seen as a land of great extent, of singular compactness, and of growing wealth; as a land whose vast population have for centuries been politically inarticulate, and who have been accustomed for centuries to acquiesce without question in carrying out the dictates of a bureaucratic government, the be-all and end-all of whose policy has been everywhere territorial aggrandizement.

This daily increasing power is today still wielded by this bureaucracy whose objective is the same as ever, and it is this which still constitutes Europe's "Russian problem." But the people are awakening. They are beginning, not only in the Duma, but out of it, to demand some voice in the government of their country, and it is this awakening and its results which will constitute Europe's problem tomorrow.

## NATAL SITUATION SENDS LEADERS TO IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Deputation from All-India South African League at India office where it was received by the Marquess of Crewe.

## BRITISH RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AGREE TO NEW CONTRACT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A three years' agreement has been entered into between the employers and employed of the Northeastern railway as the result of the holding of a conciliation conference. This conference, unlike in its constitution to the conciliation boards of the Board of Trade scheme for other railways, consisted of 18 representatives of the workers, together with 18 officials nominated by the directors.

The representatives of the workers were elected by the drivers, foremen and other running staff to the number of four, signal men two, guards and shunters two, passenger station staff two, goods station staff four, permanent way men four, thus making a total of 18.

After careful consideration of the demands put forward by the workers for improved conditions of labor to come into force at the end of this year, a general settlement was arrived at, unanimously granting concession to the men exceeding in value those of any previous settlement on this line, either by agreement or by the awards of arbitration.

At a meeting held at Tynedock of the workers in the service of the Northeastern railway a resolution was passed supporting the eight hours' provision and expressing their thanks to the delegates for having successfully brought about the settlement. At other meetings held at Hull and Darlington, though the settlement was accepted, there was some criticism passed on the action of the delegates at adopting the conditions and binding the men to them for three years without having consulted them.

## ARCHDUKE GUEST AT LONDON DINNER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg who were in England on a short visit to the King and Queen recently left London for Vienna. On the evening before their departure they dined with a small party including Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, and Prince Kinsky and then visited the Palace theater.

### SEARCH FOR OSMIRIDIUM

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—About 48 men are still engaged searching for osmiridium in the neighborhood of the Wilson and Huskinson rivers, on the North Pieman osmiridium field. One miner is reported to have sold \$190 worth of the precious metal recently.

## FIVE PROPOSALS FOR INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA SUBMITTED

Lord Crewe Receives Deputation Which Urges Release of Strikers, Amendment of Immigration Act, Abolition of Poll Tax, Institution of Inquiry and Rights

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As already reported in the Monitor cable despatches, the Marquess of Crewe, secretary of state for India, received a deputation at the India office recently from the All India South African League on the subject of the treatment of the Indians in South Africa. The deputation was introduced by Sir M. Bhowaggee, who said that the grave situation which in the past few days had arisen in South Africa had made it necessary that they should be in possession of the views of the imperial government.

Lord Hardinge's utterances had served to pacify, to some extent, the immense indignation with which the people viewed the trend of events in South Africa, and they wished fully to associate themselves with the Viceroy of India in the demand he had made for a searching inquiry into the grievances, and those dismal events which had resulted therefrom.

They sincerely trusted that before they left, Lord Crewe would assure the people of India that he supported Lord Hardinge in the attitude he had taken up. In conclusion, Sir M. Bhowaggee said that with a view of bringing about a settlement he would submit five proposals: (1) the release of the passive resisters and strikers now in prison, (2) the amendment of the immigration act to remove the racial bar, (3) the abolition of the poll tax, (4) the institution of a thorough inquiry, (5) the adoption ultimately of such measures by the crown as shall secure to British Indians throughout the empire the rights of citizenship.

In reply, the Marquess of Crewe said that the whole question was a subject of deep concern to his Majesty's government. India had been deeply stirred by the reports, and though they need not adopt as proved facts every statement which had appeared in the press, yet it was evident that grounds existed for most serious disquiet. He had enjoyed unique opportunities for studying the whole question, and had discussed it at length with South African ministers, and with representatives of Indian opinion. He had always recognized in Mr. Gandhi a man of high ideals, but he was bound to point out that the ministers in South Africa were often hampered in their desire to deal fairly with the Indian population by the existence in South Africa of a public opinion less enlightened than their own.

Africa, Lord Crewe went on to say, had invited the Indians there, and had profited greatly by their presence and in answer to the claim made by Indians that there should be no racial discrimination, South Africa declared, in effect, that although the laws were restrictive because South African opinion insisted on having them so, yet their operation had been so easily conducted that no practical grievances existed.

Commenting on this view, Lord Crewe said it was a dangerous thing to depend, as South Africa seemed to have done, on racial and sympathetic administration of the law to protect individuals from the operation of severe enactments, in such circumstances as actually existed in the South African union. As to the £3 poll tax, there was a regrettable obscurity as to what really occurred when the matter was last before the Union Parliament. He would like to know if it was a fact that the Union government were willing to give the tax, but that it was maintained in deference to the views of the Natal members. He could only say that it must be a great misfortune if the Indians in South Africa considered themselves to have been in any way played with on a matter of such weight and importance as this.

What had doubtless aroused more public feeling in India was the repeated allegations of personal ill treatment. Such statements, in his opinion, called for immediate inquiry. It was altogether wrong and purposeless for anybody to adopt a tone of menace towards South Africa, but he believed that the government there would agree that if South African reputation and the solidarity of the empire was maintained by instituting a board of inquiry, which was not solely official, no sentiment either of national or personal amour-propre ought to stand in the way of such investigation. He could assure them, in conclusion, that not only the India office, but the government as a whole would continue to give unremitting attention to the whole question.

Sir M. Bhowaggee in reply thanked Lord Crewe for the sympathetic tone he had shown, and said that they went away with the satisfaction that at all events an inquiry was promised upon which Indian interest would be duly represented. He begged for an inquiry in which the world at large would have confidence.

## STEAMERS FOR AUSTRALIA PORTS INCREASE IN SIZE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Continued expansion is taking place in the size and capacity of steamers coming into Australian harbors. The Blue Funnel line, trading via South Africa, between Australia and London have ordered two 20,000-ton liners for this service. This line takes only first class passengers and the service is very popular with travelers. The Oceanic Company trading between San Francisco and Sydney are also reported as having under order 10,000-ton liners to ply between these ports. It seems certain that in the near future a weekly mail service will come into existence with the advent of these new liners instead of the present two weekly arrangements between Australia and America.

## RHODESIAN LAND PLAN IS OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia—At a large meeting, held at Bulawayo recently for the purpose of considering the land scheme of the British South Africa Company, there was a lengthy discussion in which many prominent persons took part. A resolution was passed declaring that the citizens of Bulawayo and district, while recognizing the necessity for the encouragement of immigration, decline to accept the land settlement scheme submitted by the Chartered Company because (1) it involves the admission that the unalienated land of southern Rhodesia is the private property of the Chartered Company, and (2) it further involves the principle of a public debt on a future government of the country.

## AUSTRALIA BUTTER EXPORTS SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

VICTORIA, Aus.—During the week ending Oct. 23, 1913, 26,046 boxes of butter weighing 657 tons were inspected in Victoria for export to the United Kingdom, South Africa, and other countries. Of these boxes, 25,716 were for export to the United Kingdom, 11,241 boxes being of salted and 14,475 being of unsalted butter, while 390 boxes were for export to European and other ports.

The actual exports during the same week were 524½ tons to the United Kingdom and 14 tons to eastern ports, the approximate value of the butter exported being \$29,235.

## DUBLIN MEETING ENLISTS 300 MEN FOR VOLUNTEERS

Leaders in Prominent Irish National Movements Present at Gathering in the Rotunda Rink—Subscriptions to Be Asked

### 1000 NOW ENROLLED

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—A meeting was held recently at the Rotunda rink, which accommodates between 4000 and 5000 people. It was organized by a committee, of which Professor Eoin (John) McNeill is the chairman, and Laurence Kettle is the treasurer. The latter is in charge of the electrical power station at Ringsend. Professor McNeill, B. A., is lecturer in the National University, Dublin.

The committee is announced as composed of representatives of practically all the organizations which play a leading part in Dublin at present. "We have received promises of support from men of the most divergent political views," the promoters say in a letter to the press. The object of the meeting was "for the formation of Irish volunteers and the enrolment of men." It was addressed by the chairman, by the secretary, and by Alderman Macken, Michael Davitt (son of Michael Davitt, late M. P.), P. H. Pearce, B. L. (lecturer at University College), Alderman T. Kelly, and Mr. O'Toole.

Members and officials of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Irish-American Alliance of the Gaelic League of the Ancient Order of Hibernians Board of Erin, the editor of the Irish newspaper Claidheamh Solus and others prominent in Irish national movements, were present, and the large body of stewards were mostly drawn from the ranks of the students of University College, headed by Mr. Page, Gaelic Athletic Association. A band played Irish airs until the speeches began. The audience was composed principally of young men, students, clerks, business men and a strong body of transport workers, who were scattered through the hall.

Professor McNeill began to speak in Irish, and after a few sentences continued in English. He was listened to with attention and a good deal applauded. The business that had brought them together was not to make speeches, but to take action, he said. Three things above all would be required, courage, vigilance and discipline. Every section of national opinion was represented that night, and speakers would speak from every part of view and not from any sectional point.

Those who signed, he said, would engage themselves to uphold the discipline and efficiency of the volunteers. A small weekly subscription, 3d., would be expected from each man, and a public subscription list would be opened. Several centers were announced where volunteers could sign, and days of meeting were arranged. There would be work for many who were not in the marching line, work for telegraphists, cyclists, motorists, and so on, and for women.

As soon as Mr. Kettle's name was mentioned the labor section of the audience began to boo and shout, calling for cheers for Larkin and making it quite clear that they would not let Mr. Kettle be heard. Detonators were exploded in different parts of the hall and there was a good deal of confusion. The chairman was understood to say that others were coming into the hall, and asked the band to play. A number of young men with hurleys came in and took up a position at the end of the hall.

Mr. Kettle again tried to speak and read the manifesto, but his voice was quite drowned by the noise of the labor men, who moved about, but no actual violence was used. The next speaker was listened to, and Mr. Pearce was cheered when he spoke.

Today, he said, they had an opportunity of rectifying the mistakes of the past, the oppression of one party by another. He spoke of the Catholic emancipation act, and of the unfortunate episodes which led up to the act of union. The present movement was not intended to oppose the rights of any section of Irishmen, and though they were to arm, it was not intended that they should therefore fight. It was to be a defensive, not offensive organization.

There were many people in the hall, he continued, who agreed with him in thinking that Ireland could never be truly free within the British empire, and there were probably a larger number who believed that Ireland could achieve, and enjoy very substantial freedom within the British empire. Ireland armed would, at any rate, make a better bargain with the British empire than Ireland unarmed. The effect on Ireland of the volunteer movement would be much

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more apparent than on the British empire. The moral effect would be the greatest.

Michael Davitt was tremendously cheered when he spoke. His speech was to the effect that the volunteers were not to be supposed to imply menace to any particular section. All sections could join them and make a united Ireland. People were not to suppose they were meant as a threat of force. They could not afford to take the slightest risk. Small things had balked them before and big things might balk them now. It was not a belligerent organization. The chairman added that they did not propose to organize in opposition to any particular section in Ireland.

The meeting ended by the singing of "A Nation Once Again" (without instrumental accompaniment). The whole audience sang the chorus to every verse. About 300 remained to enroll as volunteers, but some signed as they went out and it is reported that about 1000 have been enrolled. Large overflow meetings were held in a large concert hall and in the grounds outside.

## NEW SOUTH WALES IS GROWING UNDER RAILWAY POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Remarkable evidence of the wonderful progress of the country districts of New South Wales under a progressive railway policy is shown by the growth of the Mudgee district in the north.

Since the advent of the Mudgee-Dunedoo railway line, settlement along the route has been considerable, and small towns are springing up, whilst the other townships on the line now being constructed from Mudgee to Coonabarabran are also making great headway. Mudgee, before the railway was built some three or four years ago, was composed of one bark house. Now there are three towns growing apace.

Craboon, four miles this side of Mudgee, is also progressing well, whilst Sirraba, a few miles this side of Craboon, is likewise making great headway. Binnaway, 18 miles this side of Coonabarabran, and which will be on the railway line now being constructed, is making wonderful strides. Cottages and business houses are going up in all directions.

Binnaway is situated only a mile from the new Mudgee-Coonabarabran line. As Binnaway is the center of an extensive and splendid wheat belt, it is considered that it will grow into a large town.

## NEW SOUTH WALES HAS OVER 12,000 MOTOR VEHICLES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—More than 12,000 motor vehicles are in use in New South Wales, and the number increases daily. Pleasure cars number 7000, the balance being made up of other motor-propelled vehicles. The most noticeable thing in connection with the registrations is the increased demand for commercial vehicles, the motor lorry of from one ton upward. There is also a big demand for motorcycles, 4600 being in use at the present time.

### NEW TASMANIA LIGHTHOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—The commonwealth government intend to provide a new lighthouse at West Point, on the west coast of Tasmania.

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# Congress Soon to Adjourn After Currency Bill Is Signed

## FINAL ACTION ON MONEY BILL NOW AWAITED

(Continued from page one)

ask the Senate to confirm a comptroller before the holiday recess.

The President told callers today he would sign the bill the moment he receives it. He has been kept informed of all changes and he approves the compromise measure. He is understood to have expressed particular gratification at the inclusion in the measure of the 'organization committee' plan. This will give him time in which to consider the best men for the federal reserve board, without delaying operation of the law. The President indicated that he will issue a statement when he signs the bill, outlining what he expects the measure to accomplish.

Following is a summary of what the joint conference has done:

Rejected the Senate provision for an insurance fund to guarantee deposits in national banks.

Rejected the Senate amendment which would allow the use of the new federal reserve notes as bank reserves.

Agreed on a new provision to take care of the outstanding government 2 per cent bonds. By this plan they would be retired running two years at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year. This amount would be taken over from the present national banks in proportion to their capital and surplus. On one half of their bonds the regional banks will be allowed to issue currency similar to the present bank notes. The remainder will be retired by the substitution of 20-year 3 per cent bonds or treasury gold notes with an agreement that the regional banks will renew the notes each year for 30 years.

Removed the secretary of agriculture from the federal reserve board.

Senator O'Gorman's amendment providing that the members of the federal reserve board shall be chosen with due regard for "financial, industrial and geographical" boundaries prevailed in place of the House provision which stated that the members should be chosen on geographical divisions alone.

Agreed that directors in class C—those chosen by the federal reserve board—shall have no connection of any sort with member banks.

Agreed that the new system should be instituted by an organization committee and that the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the controller of the currency should be members of that committee.

Accepted the Senate provision allowing national banks to act as trustees and executors of estates.

Accepted the reserve section written into the bill by the Senate. Under the House bill a reserve of 33 1/3 per cent of gold was required behind the federal reserve notes which will constitute the new currency. The Senate provision agreed to in conference provides for a 40 per cent gold reserve with a tax of 1 per cent on depreciation down to 32 1/2 per cent and a graduated tax below that point.

Fixed the minimum capital stock of each regional reserve bank at \$4,000,000, a compromise between the \$3,000,000 minimum of the Senate bill and the \$5,000,000 minimum of the House bill.

The Senate's provision for from "8 to 12" regional banks in place of the minimum of 12 fixed in the House bill.

Accepted the Senate provision that each "member bank" must subscribe for stock of the regional bank in its territory equal to 6 per cent of the member bank's capital and surplus to replace the House provision that the subscription must equal 5 per cent of the member bank's capital.

Rejected the provision that no "class B" director of a regional bank could be a stockholder in any member bank. This would permit the three directors who represent "agricultural, commercial or industrial" interests in the directorate of each regional reserve bank to own stock in local banks in their district.

Senate conferees receded from an amendment which would have admitted to rediscunt by the regional banks receipts based upon domestic shipments of merchandise.

House conferees yielded to a Senate amendment which will allow the secretary of the treasury discretion in the depositing of government funds in the new regional banks.

Reached a compromise as to the forcing of one regional bank to rediscunt the paper of another, by which the vote of five members of the reserve board will be necessary to require such discount.

Struck out a Senate amendment under which member banks could have discounted with the regional banks their own direct obligations.

Agreed to retain a Senate amendment providing that no member of Congress shall accept any division of profit in the new system.

Adopted the amendment that the secretary of the treasury, the assistant secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency should be ineligible for two years after leaving the government service for any position in a member bank.

The House conferees entered upon the work instructed to accept two Senate amendments calculated to aid agricultural communities. These amendments were those providing that six months commercial paper shall be eligible for rediscunt at the federal banks, instead of three months paper only, as originally provided in the House bill and giving national banks the right to make loans on five year

farm mortgages up to one third of their time deposits.

When the currency conferees assembled early Sunday an analysis of the bill by Senator Owen and Representative Glass, chairman of the conferees, showed 42 points of difference between the two houses; but many of these were of a minor character and were disposed of quickly.

## MOTOR-BUS LINE IS UNOPPOSED AT BOARD HEARING

(Continued from page one)

likelihood of permits being asked for other lines if this one were granted. The subject has been taken under advisement.

Thomas J. Barry, attorney representing the petitioners, opened the hearing after none had responded to the call for those in opposition. He said that complaints of inefficiency on the trolley car service and also of complaints on the length of time consumed in getting from Brookline to Boston by the present transit system had been so strong as to seem to urge the promoters to establish this line.

The Boston & Albany railroad, Mr. Barry said, had been doing good business with increased fares through the section for the proposed line and the petitioners believed the citizens and patrons would be given satisfaction and that the line would pay. He said the petitioners wanted a permit to stop on signal, and to make stops at the corner of Arlington and Boylston street on the inward bound trip on the western side of Boylston street, near Park square, corner of Boylston and Tremont, and Tremont near Temple place and at Park street in front of a music store there.

From there the bus would go up Park street, Mr. Barry explained, and make the loop round State House park and come back to the terminal, which the petitioners desire on the Boston Common side near Winter street. Here they would stop 15 minutes to collect passengers. On the way out they would stop on the Common side of Tremont street, at the corner of Charles and Boylston

## WESTERN UNION AND BELL SAID READY TO BE SEVERED

NEW YORK—That the Western Union Telegraph Company will be able to resume independent operation without the slightest degree of trouble when it is severed from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was declared on Sunday by President Theodore N. Vail at his home in Lyndonville, Vt.

Financial interests here were reassured and told that when the concerns separate as called for in the agreement with Attorney-General McReynolds, there will be no need for realignment of organization of either concern.

President Vail said the mutual interests of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Union had been built in such a way that they did not encumber themselves with an organization that would have to be broken up in case the companies should withdraw from the arrangement. In other words, the organization of each concern was rigidly maintained and preserved, and when they draw apart each will carry with it as perfect an organization as when the two entered into mutual relations.

Mr. Vail was asked whether there existed any jointly owned improvements of such character as would cause trouble in determining just how much each company should be charged as its proper share of the cost of construction and maintenance. He replied that each and every improvement was made by one or

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT DEFENDS MONROE DOCTRINE IN CHILE

WASHINGTON—An impromptu debate between Theodore Roosevelt and Dr. Marchal Martinez, at one time Chilean minister to the United States, on the present status of the Monroe doctrine, accounts of which have been received here unofficially, is interesting members of the diplomatic corps. The Chilean legation has received nothing official.

The episode, according to reports, occurred at the reception to Mr. Roosevelt at the University of Santiago in Santiago de Chile. Dr. Martinez made the address of welcome, in the course of which he said the Monroe doctrine is an obsolete issue and argued that the conditions which caused its promulgation by President Monroe in 1823 have almost entirely disappeared.

Mr. Roosevelt in his speech then as-

## SAMUEL UNTERMEYER SEES NEW ERA FOR U. S. BUSINESS

NEW YORK—A new impetus to business will result from the enactment of the currency bill, says Samuel Untermyer, who conducted the congressional investigation of the so-called money trust and who has been in close touch with the framers of the currency bill. He regards the enactment of the bill as a triumph for popular government.

"It is a landmark in our economic history," he says, "and it signifies a new era in our financial department. It is the entering wedge of a body of laws that will destroy concentration of the

streets, at the Public Gardens and at Arlington, on the right, just around the corner from Boylston.

Mr. Barry said the through trip from the reservoir to Park street would cost 15 cents but that 10 cents would be charged for shorter trips to those riding between the reservoir and St. Marys street and 10 cents for the district between St. Marys street and the terminal at Park street. Speaking of the equipment, he said it would be modern and first-class in every respect. He said there would be two men to a machine and the conductor would take care of baggage. The buses would hold 25 passengers and no more would be allowed on.

Mr. Hight was asked by the commissioners if he had any experience of this class of work and he replied in the negative, although he had been in the business of running automobiles for four or five years and had investigated the practicability of this idea by going to other cities where similar lines were successful. Such lines, he said, were in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, and between Salem, Peabody and Lynn and Greenfield and Turners Falls. Asked as to whether he knew if there were a substantial demand for such a line he said he had interviewed 300 to 400 persons and had been convinced of its need.

When queried as to whether the permit to run this line would be turned over to any other corporation afterward Mr. Hight said it would not as he would hold the majority of the stock.

Salem D. Charles proposed that the line run through St. James avenue and Park square not going, however, into the business section of the city but running out Charles street to Beacon. To this the reply was made that in as much as men would use the service to go to their business and women to do shopping it would be necessary for the buses to take them into the business section.

W. H. Brown appeared for Arthur W. Childs of the University Club and said that the latter would oppose this line if it were simply for the purpose of selling out to another corporation but otherwise he was in favor of it.

John B. Wheeler, a real estate man of Coolidge Corner, was in favor of the project and said there was general complaint against the street car service in the district which would be served by the bus.

## MR. WILSON'S TRUST POLICY PLEASES MANY

WASHINGTON—All groups and parties in Congress have received with favor the settlement of the prosecution by the government of the American Telephone Company, accompanied by the letter from the President congratulating the attorney-general.

The emphasis placed by the President on the outcome and on his gratification in being able to show the business interests of the country that all the administration desires is to cooperate in building on sound and permanent lines is regarded as a reassurance. Its positiveness is accepted as the striking feature.

The action of the department of justice and the conciliatory remarks contained in the President's letter to Mr. McReynolds are interpreted as marking a new policy on the part of the administration—a policy of method in the application of principle to existing business conditions.

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## EXTRA COST OF PARCEL POST TO BE OFFSET

Assistant Postmaster-General Reports Improved Operation Will More Than Meet \$500,000 Increase in Railroad Charges

## SERVICE TO BE BETTER

WASHINGTON—There has been an increase of nearly \$500,000 this year in the cost of transporting the mail on the railroads because of the parcel post, but Joseph Stewart, second assistant postmaster-general, in his annual report made public today, says it may be offset by improvements that are to be made in the operation of the department. His report, in part, is as follows:

"The additional mails handled and distributed resulting from the establishment of the parcel-post system required a large amount of additional car space, necessitating a considerable increase in the annual rate of expenditure for railway postoffice-car service. The effect of this was felt immediately, because the authorization of car space had previously been reduced to the minimum requirements. The usual careful scrutiny of the existing authorizations has been continued, regular inspections of the service have been made by field officers, and changes in authorization warranted by the report submitted have been made.

"Since Jan. 1 and up to Nov. 29, 1913, there has been a net increase in the annual rate authorized of \$451,072.69. While it is expected that a considerable further increase in expenditure for car space will be necessary, it is believed that the establishment of additional terminal railway postoffices at all large centers, the extension of the requirement that publishers shall separate second-class mail by routes, and the continuance of the plan of shipping certain periodical mail matter in fast freight trains will enable the department to restrict such expenditure to a much smaller amount than would otherwise be necessary.

"The provisions of the act of March 4, 1911, making appropriations for the service for the fiscal year 1912, with reference to the requirements to be met as to the soundness of material and construction and sanitary conditions of the cars, and the plan of construction of wooden cars and their method of operation with relation to steel or steel under-frame cars, before payment could be made, were strictly observed, and for failures on the part of railroad companies to comply therewith suitable deductions have been made.

"Suitable steps were taken, also, to acquaint the railroad companies operating full railway postoffice cars with the provision of the act of Aug. 24, 1912, making appropriations for the postal service, with respect to the character of postal cars that may be used and paid for after June 30, 1917; the requirement that all cars accepted for this service and contracted for by railroad companies after the passage of the act must be constructed of steel; and the requirement that not less than 25 per cent of the railway postal cars of a railroad company not conforming to the provisions of the act shall be replaced with steel cars annually after June 30, 1913."

## YALE RHODES SCHOLAR CHOSEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Scott Hurt: Paradise of West Medford, Mass., a senior in the academic department at Yale University, has been chosen by a committee consisting of President Hadley

## GIFT PROVIDES COMMUNITY TALKS

CLEVELAND—President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University is expected to announce today a gift of \$50,000 to be used as a "Community Lecture" fund. The income derived from the gift is to provide lectures for the community as well as the university. Provision is made that they shall be delivered in various parts of the city, covering all fields of human knowledge "as best adapted for the kind of audience to be reached."

## MORE LAND TO GET WATER

DENVER, Col.—About 16,000 acres of land will be placed under irrigation next spring 24 miles from Ft. Morgan, by the San Arroya irrigation district, which has recently completed its reservoir, says the News.

## WICHITA STATION PROGRESSES

WICHITA, Kan.—With the work on the new station 95 per cent completed the time set for the \$2,000,000 improvement to be put into use may be advanced. Jan. 15 was the tentative date set, says the Eagle.

## SENATOR LODGE RESUMES DUTY

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge is in Washington to take up his duties today. He said Sunday night he was glad to get back to Washington and take his place in the Senate.

## WM. D. HAYWOOD RETURNS

NEW YORK—William D. Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, who has been two months in England and on the continent, arrived here Sunday.

## T. J. SULLIVAN RETURNS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Timothy J. Sullivan has returned from San Domingo, where he went to build railroads, and will reenter business here.

## FEDERAL WIRES PROPOSED BY DAVID J. LEWIS

Representative From Maryland Declares Formally or Government Ownership of Telephone and Telegraph

## OTHER NATIONS CITED

WASHINGTON—His campaign for government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines—a project sanctioned by approval of the postmaster general—was launched formally in the House today by Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland. He made an exhaustive summary of an investigation of the sort of service which the average American now obtains from private companies, insisting:

"That the citizen now pays more for his telephone and telegraph service than citizens in any other country.

"That the telegraph companies are not now conducted efficiently.

"That governmental ownership is necessary to extend the telephone to the masses.

"That the government only should purchase telephone lines, utilizing new patents to extend the same lines into the telegraphic field.

Mr. Lewis cited the increasing use of the long distance telephone over the telegraph but asserted its development in this country had been curbed by high rates. The average interurban rate in Germany, he said, was 4 cents; in the United States it was 20 cents. In many cases, he said, the American rate was six times greater than those abroad.

In cities, Mr. Lewis said the American telephone subscribers' rates were about three times as high as those abroad. New York rates, he showed, cost more than the total of rates in London, Paris, Berlin and Stockholm.

At no time has President Wilson expressed himself as favoring the government ownership of a national telegraph system. This much he declared today to visitors who inquired as to his position on the Burleson plan.

## WEEKS VOTE SEEN AS AID TO SUCCESS OF CURRENCY PLAN

WASHINGTON—Senator Weeks' vote for the currency bill is causing much comment here. There is a general feeling among the majority members in both houses that the significance and helpful influence of the Massachusetts banker-senator's "aye" in the roll call will be extensive.

"It is the best thing that happened in the Senate for the bill," said a Democratic member of the House banking and currency committee. "Senator Weeks' approval, though qualified somewhat, will inspire confidence among bankers and in my opinion will go far toward bringing them into the new system and making the new law a success."

Similar expressions are heard from others, who also mention that the vote of the Republican senator will preclude to some extent campaign attacks on the bill.

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## PORTO RICO COMMERCE GROWS FIVE-FOLD IN LAST 12 YEARS

WASHINGTON—Since 1901 the total external commerce of Porto Rico has increased fivefold. Exports have increased from \$8,500,000 to \$49,000,000; imports from less than \$9,000,000 to \$37,000,000; and the balance of trade, which 12 years ago was adverse, is now more than \$12,000,000 in the island's favor. During the past year the island imported American merchandise at the rate of more than \$100,000 for each working day.

When United States troops landed in the island in 1898 the most optimistic observer did not anticipate the development which has taken place in 15 years. This advance, educational as well as industrial, is shown in a volume issued by the bureau of insular affairs, containing the reports of the Governor and other officials of the island for 1913.

Sugar amounted to more than half the total exports, or \$26,619,138. Proof that the foundation of a diversified agriculture has been laid is found in the increase of oranges, pineapples, grapefruit, and other fruit from a total of \$109,801

in 1901 to \$2,377,762 in 1912 and \$3,120,919 last year.

Speaking of the closing year of his administration, Governor Colton says it has been one of marked development, with industries more productive than ever before, and willing labor closely employed under improving conditions.

In 1898 there was but one building in the islands especially erected for school purposes, the total enrollment in the public schools was but 26,000, and 80 per cent of the entire population was unable to read or write. There are today 105 graded school buildings and 264 rural school buildings. The school enrollment has increased to 161,785. In the schools special attention is being paid to practical courses.

The finances of the island are reported to be in excellent shape, and as practically all of the property tax goes to the support of municipal governments and school boards, the increase in assessed valuation from less than \$80,000,000 in 1905 to \$179,271,023 in 1913 has greatly improved the financial condition of the various towns.

## EDUCATION OF ADULTS IS PLAN IN TENNESSEE

"Moonlight" Schools Are to Be Opened in Shelby County After the Holiday Season for the Benefit of the Illiterates

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—"Moonlight" schools are to be the latest innovation in Shelby county's public school system according to Miss Mabel Williams, superintendent of Shelby county schools, says the News-Scimitar.

The announcement has been made by Miss Williams and she says that the teachers of the county are enthused with the idea. It was brought to Memphis in a speech by Mrs. Stewart, superintendent of schools of Rowan county, Kentucky, who came here and lectured to the teachers of Shelby county on "Moonlight" schools, telling what they had done for Rowan county.

Miss Williams says that the new idea will be installed for the present in at least four schools of the county. Just where they will be located has not been decided, but the teachers of various schools are clamoring for the privileges.

The "Moonlight" school is to benefit adult illiterates.

The "Moonlight" school in Shelby county, according to Miss Williams, will be principally to add to the meager education of a few people who can barely read and write, and secondly to arouse interests in the education of the children on the part of the parents.

Miss Williams says that if the teacher can get the parents interested much more good will result to the child.

The county superintendent and teachers are now at work organizing these schools. They hope to open up immediately following the holidays.

Heretofore the board has been allowing not more than a week during the holidays.

## Y. M. C. A. SERVICE SHOWN REACHING TO ENDS OF EARTH

NEW YORK—Extension of the Young Men's Christian Association service to the ends of the earth is noted in acknowledgments for gifts of money in the annual report for 1913, just issued by Alfred E. Marling, chairman of the international committee. He presents the following facts:

Fully 900,000 people in North America entrusted money to the association in the year, 600,000 in membership fees and 300,000 to building funds and to the support of the 2000 local associations, the international and the 46 state associations.

Among the results are 80 buildings added in the year at an expense of \$8,000,000, and \$12,000,000 more spent in current expenses. Money contributed has given effective associations to the great new cities of the West, to lumber construction camps, to college and rural communities, and is supporting 172 American secretaries, who are organizing and training thousands of young men in the strategic centers of the East.

## BIG BEEF CARGO TO CUT PRICE IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—The steamship Elstree Grange is due to arrive here tomorrow from the Argentine with 3,400,000 pounds of beef. It is expected that it will be sold fully 15 per cent cheaper than American dressed beef.

## STATION TASK NEARS FINISH

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Concrete workers have started work on the south retaining wall of the inclined driveway leading from Grand avenue to the baggage level of the new Union station, says the Times-Star.

## REMODELING OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FAVORED

Majority of State Leaders Say They Think Changes Proposed Would Be Beneficial While Some Are Opposed

## SOME ARE OPPOSED

NEW YORK—The Sun invited Republican leaders of all factions in the United States to give their views on the reorganization plan adopted by the Republican national committee last week.

More than 65 of the 100 who replied endorsed the action of the committee, 10 opposed it and the others were non-committal. Of those who approved 60 are from northern states and five from the South. The 10 who protest are equally divided between the North and the South.

Among those who say they have not had time to decide are James R. Mann, Republican leader in the House, and Frank P. Woods, chairman of the Republican congressional committee.

As a rule, the regular Republicans welcome the "harmony" proposal, while the Progressives seem to feel that there is little use in attempting a reconciliation.

Some states, both North and South, such as Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Louisiana and North Carolina, are undivided in support of the plan. Others, notably New Hampshire, Texas, Arkansas, South Dakota, Kentucky and Wisconsin, indicate that the leaders are not in accord.

## MR. MALTBY HEADS VALUERS

NEW YORK—Public Service Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie has been chosen head of the subcommittee of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, which will work with the interstate commerce commission in a valuation of railroad properties.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Architect Norman F. Marsh is preparing working plans for the group of high school buildings to be erected at Inglewood for the Inglewood Union high school district. There will be five new buildings, says the Tribune.

## What You Do During the Next 5 Years

can be recorded in its proper place for each day (1826 days) in one book, namely,



# Harvard Clubs Hear Mr. Elliott

New Haven Does Not Ask for Sympathy, He Declares, but Does Need Molding of Public Opinion in Its Favor

## OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN

EXETER, N. H.—The annual meeting of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs came to a close with Saturday night's dinner at Exeter, the academy's alumni hall. More than 150 Harvard men were seated at tables arranged in the form of a hand, decked with crimson roses. Those seated at the head table included Dr. Nicholas E. Soule, Harvard '45. Early in the dinner he was given a round of cheers and responded with an unannounced address on Harvard in the 40s.

President Edward A. Harriman, '88, presided. Of the expected guests and speakers Prof. George L. Kittredge was detained and Samuel E. Winslow, '85, was held at Washington by official duties.

Prof. James A. Tufts welcomed the guests and spoke on the academy and its relations to Harvard. Introduced as the quartermaster-general of New England, Howard Elliott, '81, paid tribute to the work of President Lowell and spoke on the railroad situation in New England, the prosperity of which and that of its great artery of commerce, he said, are inter-dependent. As to the future of New England he said he was an optimist, but he emphasized the gravity of the railroad situation, to which he and his associates are giving every thought. He did not wish sympathy, but forcibly appealed for help in molding a public opinion favorable to the road.

An unexpected speaker was George B. Leighton '88 of Monadnock, founder and first president of the Associated Harvard Clubs and a member of six other Harvard organizations. He appealed for Harvard support of Mr. Elliott and emphasized the great value of the work of Harvard clubs, local, sectional and national.

Thomas W. Slocum '90, representing the Harvard Club of New York, was invited to speak on any subject whatever, and spoke briefly on many. President A. Lawrence Lowell was given a most enthusiastic welcome, and spoke mainly on the freshman dormitories, from which he anticipates manifold good. The task of Harvard is to develop real men, he said, and in this task the new dormitories should help. He was pleased by the growing respect of students for scholarship.

Henry M. Williams '85 appealed for increased support of the Alumni Bulletin.

These officers were elected: Charles G. Sanders of Lawrence, president; James A. Tufts of Exeter, vice-president; Hermann F. Clarke of Boston, secretary; Martin A. Taylor of Haverhill, treasurer. A Lawrence Lowell and Howard Elliott, head the list of honorary vice-presidents. Dr. Homer Gage of Worcester was proposed as candidate for director of the Harvard Alumni Association.

At the morning business session all standing committees were continued in office and committees on scholarships, nomination of officers and the dissemination of information regarding Harvard were added, to be appointed by the president.

Two scholarships-at-large for New England were authorized. Lawrence high and some Rhode Island school will be added to the list of schools to which the federation will offer an annual prize of books to arouse and foster interest in Harvard. Steps were taken to increase the number of contributing members who bear the cost of these prizes. The Newton Club was admitted to the federation, which next year meets at Fall River.

The federation expressed its gratitude to the Harvard Club of New Hampshire, Phillips Exeter Academy and the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, which opened its fine old house and dispensed hospitality throughout the afternoon.

Several attendants, newspaper men included, left Exeter shortly before midnight on the special train placed at their disposal by Chairman Elliott.

## STORE NEWS

Decorations at the store of A. Shuman & Co., are identified with scenes from Dickens. A framed picture from some scene of this popular novelist is done in black and white and hung above each booth. Holly and green is used in great abundance.

Leon P. Dutch formerly with the William Filene's Sons Company as buyer of women's skirts is located with the Lindner Company of Cleveland, as buyer and manager of the women's suit, coat and gown department. Mr. Dutch was at one time associated with Meigs & Co., of Bridgeport, Conn.

Special employees for the holiday season at C. F. Hovey & Co.'s include, Miss Leola Henry, Miss Genevieve Murphy and Walter MacDonald who are located in the men's furnishing department.

Among the buyers who were in New York last week were E. W. Dempsey of the Gilchrist Company, R. M. Dean of the R. H. White Company, F. M. Spear, C. G. Sheffield, and Mrs. M. L. Jackson, of the William Filene's Sons Company.

**WORCESTER HAS \$250,000 FIRE**  
WORCESTER, Mass.—Damage estimated at between \$250,000 and \$275,000 was done by fire to the annex of the C. T. Sherer department store on Commercial street Sunday morning.

## COUNCIL CUT IN HALF PLANNED IN PROVIDENCE

Ordinance Committee Presents Report Giving Arguments Both For and Against Scheme to Reduce Members From 40 to 20

DEBATE ON JAN. 5

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At the meeting Jan. 5 Democratic members of the common council are preparing to appeal for the passage of Councilman Frederick W. O'Connell's resolution providing for a reduction in the size of the body to 20 from its present membership of 40.

Action on the measure was postponed when it came up at the December meeting. The committee on ordinances, to which the measure was referred when it was first presented, has prepared a report which will be taken up with the resolution itself.

The ordinance body refuses to side either with or against the plan, but presents briefly some of the arguments which it has found on both sides.

Among the arguments in favor of the idea the committee finds the present "era of changes in the style of city governments," of which the keynote is to "centralize the control and administration of public affairs in smaller units." Advocates of the plan, the report states, do not seek to abolish the bicameral organization policy, but they do insist that the affairs of the city would be more efficiently managed were the lower body of smaller size.

As an argument against the change, the report cites the steady increase in the amount of business transacted by the council and the constantly larger number of committees and committee meetings.

The present size of the council also, the report finds, is of advantage to the whole city, in that its numbers are more certain to reflect the sentiments and views of the various sections of the city than would the membership of the body if it were only half as large.

## HIGH JUDGESHIP DECLINED

Editorial Consideration of Dean Thayer's Refusal and Its Bearings

It is so unusual for a seat on the supreme bench of Massachusetts to be declined that the positive refusal of Dean Ezra R. Thayer to accept the appointment by Governor Foss raises some new questions of the obligation of men toward public office for which they are agreed to be particularly fit. Mr. Thayer, it appears, had informed the Governor that he would not accept the place if appointed; but the Governor persisted, made the appointment and appeared astonished that it was declined. There was a sort of warrant for this attitude of the Governor in the fact that the place is one of the highest distinction, that it has been occupied by some of the greatest jurists of American history, and while its compensation is not attractive it has seldom been refused even when taken at a pecuniary sacrifice. The dean of the Harvard law school is not repelled by the insufficient compensation; both his high standards and the moderate compensation of his present place insure that. No new argument can be framed for advancing the salaries on this development, for none would weigh against the considerations that bring about the declination.

Not to apply the reasoning to the present instance, but using the latter only as an example, question may be raised as to how far appointment to public office is the call to duty and how far it imposes an obligation upon the appointee to set aside his personal wishes. If there were no recognition of the duty of office-holding, government would be reduced to a sorry state. High judicial positions are famously unpaid in the United States, if the standard be a comparison with either political offices here or with judicial seats and their pay in other lands. There is rarely a justice of the highest court who would not be better rewarded in the practice of the profession. The ambition that is satisfied by reaching the bench is not in these highest positions an ambition for wealth. The distinction, the opportunity for service, the agreeableness of the task to the really qualified man are inducements, and the increase of the salaries would, in many cases, neither enhance the attraction nor increase the quality of the personnel.

How far a man may consult his inclinations when confronted by an appointment of this sort, or of any sort, is a question that may be discussed impersonally. There are men who have a sense of their own capacities that is more accurate than that of those who call them to public place. The duties of the court that passes upon questions of law call for a different equipment and a different disposition than do those of the trial courts. An instance should be named in Massachusetts of a judge of the lower court, where he is held in the highest esteem by his associates and the bar and the public, who has repeatedly declined promotion to the supreme court for the reason, well understood among those who know him well, that he finds the trial of cases and the general business of the superior bench more to his

## VERMONT PHONE HEARING RECESS TO END JANUARY 6

Then State Will Show Why Commission's Order for Lower Rates Should Be Followed

MONTEPELIER, Vt.—The telephone hearing before the public service commission stands adjourned until after Jan. 1. The New England Telephone Company has concluded its testimony. The state will begin its case on the resumption of the hearing Jan. 6.

During the recess the attorneys for the state will go over the mass of evidence which the telephone company has introduced in its own behalf and in behalf of the four subsidiary companies in Vermont in support of the contention that telephone rates ought not to be reduced.

Up to the present time the state has had to depend on cross-examination to assist it in proving the reasonableness of the order of notice issued by the commission which it is striving to uphold.

The state will probably be able to put in its case in two weeks, and then the telephone company will have an opportunity to reply in rebuttal.

## LEWIS K. MORSE NEW TREASURER OF WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The successor to Alpheus Hardy of Boston, who has resigned as treasurer of Wellesley College after serving nearly 20 years, will be Lewis Kennedy Morse of Boston, for several years a trustee. Mr. Hardy will continue as trustee.

In 1894 Mr. Hardy first became a trustee. He was elected treasurer when the college was in a critical period of its growth. Through his work it was placed on a sound financial basis. His resignation from the trusteeship comes as Wellesley is inaugurating a movement to raise an endowment fund of \$1,000,000.

On Dec. 26 Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of the college, will start on a month's trip to the Pacific coast in the interest of the movement.

taste than he believes the interpretation of laws would be, and better suited, in his opinion, to his natural equipment. An excuse like that is not less than creditable, even though it be not certain that the self-judgment is accurate.

There is seldom occasion to discuss the call-to-duty view of public positions of any class. The supply of patriots is seldom short. If reasons of a personal nature keep one man from accepting a place for which others discovered his fitness there are others ready in such number that no embarrassment results. In the present instance, there are indeed available men of high qualification. The interest of the situation centers in the fact that the dean of Harvard law school is held by Governor Foss, who has been exacting in his judicial appointments, to be the one who is distinctly fitted for the place.

The public would undergo a serious deprivation with respect to good service if there were not an underlying appreciation of the duty to serve in its official places. All the ambitions men have for the honor of public place, and all the appeal of generous salaries, may perform their work in bringing on the material for official places, and then there remains the reliance upon the readiness of some men, at least, and usually those of the better kind, to serve as they are needed. Even here, allowance must be made for that personal judgment which every man may be expected to exercise as to the field in which he may serve the greatest purpose.

## SPEAKER CLARK PRAISES BIBLE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—"The Bible from a Literary Standpoint" was the subject of an address by Champ Clark before an audience of between 3000 and 4000 persons in the municipal auditorium Sunday afternoon. The speaker of the House declared that the Bible was of the utmost value to the literary man or woman as a model of perspicuity and brevity. The three leading Presidents of the United States, from the purely literary standpoint, he said, were John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James A. Garfield. He also asserted that Colonel Roosevelt might be admitted to this class.

**CONTRACTORS' SUIT SETTLED**  
WEBSTER, Mass.—The \$350,000 suit brought by the Pinkerton Construction Company against the John Marsh Company, general contractors for the entire Southern New England railroad, has been settled out of court, thereby enabling resumption of work.

**ORDER OF MOOSE TO BUILD**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—James D. Reilly, supervisor of Providence lodge, No. 193, Loyal Order of Moose, announced yesterday that a modern structure will be erected in the city as a Moose home in the near future.

## HARVARD VOTES YES ON WYMAN RESIGNATION

Withdrawal of Law School Professor Because of His Work for the New Haven Road Is Accepted at a Meeting Today

HE MAKES DISCLAIMER

President Lowell and fellows of Harvard College met today at the rooms of the Harvard Alumni Association and accepted the resignation of Prof. Bruce Wyman of the Harvard law school. Mr. Wyman tendered his resignation because of the prominence given to his financial relations with the New Haven railroad through the hearings before the Massachusetts public service commission.

Professor Wyman told the commissioners that he accepted a retainer of about \$10,000 annually from the New Haven for work in centralizing the management of the road according to a plan which he had developed after years of study. He was criticized by a member of the commission for lecturing before the public on railroad problems while in the pay of the New Haven.

In his letter of resignation to the Harvard officials, Professor Wyman said that these lectures were on public policy as to transportation and were like those he had delivered before taking the retainer of the New Haven. It did not occur to him, he said, that the advocacy of a policy which he had urged before he had received his retainer could give rise to criticism.

## LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST NAMING JOHN J. DONOVAN

Communications have been sent by the state branch of the A. F. of L. executive board to Washington and to several Massachusetts congressmen indorsing the protest of the Salem Central Labor Union against the appointment of John J. Donovan to be postmaster of that city and to Governor-elect Walsh informing him that Nicholas J. Smith of Worcester, who is a candidate for appointment on his personal staff, is considered unfriendly to organized labor.

The board yesterday took exception to an unofficial decision of the state commission on labor and industries regarding an alleged violation of a law relative to advertisements for help when a strike exists. The commission, it was voted, will be asked to render an official pronouncement on this before the time for filing bills before the Legislature adjourns so that labor can request amendments to the law if necessary.

Cornelius J. Carmody of Worcester, chairman of the legislative committee, submitted his resignation because of his new duties as deputy state labor commissioner for the Massachusetts commission on labor and industries. Secretary-Treasurer Martin T. Joyce of the branch was named to fill the vacancy.

## Y. M. C. A. EXPECTS A \$1500 DONATION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Springfield Y. M. C. A. expects to receive a donation of nearly \$1500 tonight, when the entire receipts of the opening night performance at the New Palace theater are turned over to the building fund by Sylvester Z. Poli. The theater owner promised the donation at the time of the "clock campaign" recently.

The big demand for seats for the opening of the theater indicates a large attendance. The Young Men's Christian Association committee which has had charge of the sale of tickets reported yesterday that the receipts from sales Saturday exceeded the expectation of any of the members.

## NORTH ADAMS DEBT AT LOWEST

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—The city treasurer's report shows that the present amount of the bonded debt is the lowest in the history of the city. The debt is more than \$30,000 less than it was in 1896, when the city was incorporated. All permanent improvements made since Dec. 1, 1896, have been paid for, and the debt has been reduced from its highest point nearly \$300,000.

**TREE FOR HOLYOKE CHILDREN**  
HOLYOKE, Mass.—The tree for the children of Holyoke in the city hall will be ready for the celebration tomorrow afternoon. The electric wiring is by electrical firms here and the lights furnished by the city. Above the tree is a large star, the gift of the Elks. The gifts for the children will be distributed at 2 in the afternoon.

**HOISTERS HAVE MEDIATION**  
Committee of the Coal Hoisting Engineers Union have been in conference with members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the question of settling the strike at Everett. Another meeting is to be held this week.



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REMEMBER THE PANAMA EXPOSITIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO 1915

## RENO COMMERCIAL CLUB IS ORGANIZED ON BROAD LINES

RENO, Nev.—The Reno Commercial Club was incorporated Dec. 7, 1907. Its objects and purposes are: "To encourage educational and social intercourse, disseminate information, foster peace, harmony and fair dealing, promote the interests of capital and labor, and aid in the civic, social, civil, and material upbuilding of the city of Reno and state of Nevada."

The membership is composed of public-spirited men in all walks of life, who are willing to devote time and money to the material and social upbuilding of the state.

The control of the affairs of the club is vested in a board of 15 directors, five of whom retire yearly. The present officers and directors are, W. H. Johnston, president; A. C. Frohlich, treasurer; C. T. Stevenson, secretary; F. J. Shair, F. M. Lee, T. J. Steinmetz, J. M. Fulton, R. C. Turrittin, J. S. Mitchell, E. L. Drappo, F. H. Steinheimer, A. J. McCone, Dr. W. H. Hood, George S. Green, Fred L. White and H. J. Gosse.

The clubrooms, occupying the entire west wing on the third floor of the Odd Fellows building, are handsomely furnished, commodious and well equipped for the requirements of the club. Other associations hold their meetings in the rooms of the club, as do the citizens of Reno for discussion and action on matters of public welfare.

The club is in active cooperation with all national and state organizations of the country on economic and industrial matters. It is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, D. C. It exchanges courtesies and has affiliations with all the leading similar organizations throughout the country, thereby bringing its members in closer touch with citizens of other states and enlarging business and social relations. It sends delegates to the various commercial and industrial conventions and congresses for discussion and securing legislation by the national Congress on those matters that affect the business welfare of the country at large.

The organization also initiates and supports measures for the good of the state and urges their passage by Congress through the congressional delegation. At each session of the state Legislature the club cooperates with its county delegation in urging the enactment of just and beneficial measures, and opposes the passage of such bills as in its judgment will serve no good purpose.

By literature and letters to all parts of the United States and Europe the club seeks to induce the farmer to settle on the public lands of Nevada, of which there are about 18,000,000 acres suitable for agriculture. These lands are open to settlement under the homestead, enlarged homestead and the desert acts of the government. The Carey act offers inducement to capital as well. In the promotion of agriculture the club gives talks to farmers by experts in agriculture and cooperates with the agricultural



PRESIDENT W. H. JOHNSTON

natural experiment stations in the state. It also distributes pamphlets and bulletins on methods of growing and increasing production of crops.

In educational matters it has given the school board its active support in building modern schoolhouses. The club takes a leading part in all public improvement, sanitation and transportation. It has carried on and fought to a successful issue the battle for just and equitable freight rates for the state at large.

Besides these activities, the club's efforts are constantly directed to the encouragement of the building of good roads and cooperation with other states for a national highway, the immigration of settlers upon the agricultural lands of the state, for more intensive farming, expansion of the dairy interests, fruit growing, and all matters that pertain to making the state of Nevada a greater and better commonwealth.

## N. E. CHURCHES, CENTURIES OLD, IN CELEBRATIONS

Congregationalists of Hampton, N. H., Have 275th Anniversary—Easton Has Observance

HAMPTON, N. H.—The Hampton Congregational church observed its two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary here today. It is one of the oldest existing churches in New Hampshire, and was the seventeenth organized in the Massachusetts colony.

EASTON, Mass.—Services commemorative of the two hundredth anniversary of the organization of the First Congregational church were held last night in charge of the Rev. D. H. Ferrell, acting pastor, who was assisted by a number of clergymen. A special music service had been arranged.

**NORTHAMPTON TO HAVE BIG TREE**  
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The municipal tree will be 40 feet high and will stand on the triangle in front of the Smith College administration building. The exercises around it will begin at 4:30 and will continue until midnight Wednesday.

**MANUAL TRAINING DISCUSSED**  
Curves in their relation to the manual arts was the subject of a talk given by Henry Turney Bailey at the annual dinner of the Boston Manual Training Club at the Boston City Club on Saturday night.

**JEWISH EDITOR SPEAKS**  
Rabbi Mayer Berlin, a noted Jewish editor and writer, spoke at the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue, Roxbury, last evening, and said the Jews must go back to Palestine and restore the Hebrew nation.

**MR. PIPER IS CANDIDATE**  
AUGUSTA, Me.—Kingsbury B. Piper of Fairfield has decided to become a candidate for the office of United States marshal for the district of Maine to succeed Henry W. Mayo of Hampden.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

THIS WOMAN HAS  
A WORK SYSTEM

When she was dressed in the morning to go down to prepare breakfast she threw open her beds and windows and gathered up all pitchers, glasses or anything that had to go downstairs and took them with her. After starting breakfast she went to the front of the house, pulled up shades, gathered up papers and scrap baskets and carried them back to the kitchen with her. Then, breakfast over, the dining room and kitchen were quickly set in order, the refrigerator and closets put to rights, dinner and luncheon plans made and the needs of the day decided upon.

Then this sensible woman started, says an exchange, to the front of the house with the emptied scrap baskets and placed a chair at the foot of the stairs. Everything that went upstairs was placed on that chair, and after the dusting was done the things were carried up. A chair was placed in the upper hall, and as the rooms were tidied for the day everything to go downstairs was placed on the chair. Next the lamps were filled and put back in their brackets, range fire shut down and the furnace drafts also closed down and then the woman dressed for the street and went to market. All this had been done, and it was only 10:30 o'clock. In one hour she was back, a half hour she devoted to light mending and a 1:30 o'clock she was free until dinner time. All the heavy work was done on the two days that she had help, and on the other days her system worked perfectly.

## BLOUSE IN THE RUSSIAN STYLE

It has the elongated shoulder line

The belted blouses are always pretty for the younger girls. They are so childlike in effect yet so smart. This frock shows the elongated shoulder line that makes such a feature of the season. It is just as pretty made of two materials as of one throughout and the design shown in the back view is a good one for the remodeling and altering that always must be done for growing girls.

The skirt is made in two pieces and the overlapped edges at the left of the front are particularly effective.

It will be noticed that both the edges of the skirt and the edges of the blouse can be scalloped; also that the sleeves can be made shorter.

For the school dress, the plaid with velvet trimming is about as good as anything but, for the afternoon frock, French serge in such pretty color as rose or blue would be charming with trimming of messaline or the chiffon velvet that is being so much used.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 30, 3¼ yards 44, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the belt and trimming; or, 3 yards 27, 2¾ yards 36 or 44 for the blouse, 2¾ yards 27 or 36, 1¾ yards 44 for the skirt and trimming if two materials are used.

The pattern of the dress (7914) is cut in sizes from 10 to 14 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

NEW WORKBAGS  
OF SHADED SILK

Pretty—and easy—to make is the shadow workbag, so called because it is made of accordion-plaited shaded silk in blue, green, yellow, pink, mauve or whatever color seems desirable, says the Detroit Free Press. It is merely a yard long strip, doubled lengthwise and shirred on two round rods of wood finished at both ends with big balls of darning cotton covered with the plain silk. These stiff rods hold the bags in the desired oblong shape and make the mouth appear to be very narrow and hard to spread. But the accordion plaitings at the extreme ends conceal rubber bands which stretch the silk sufficiently to permit quite large pieces of fancy work to be put into or taken from the receptacle. Of course the bags may be made of plain velvet or satin or of any other firm material, but as they are not embroidered or otherwise trimmed, they are prettiest in the somber silks.

## DIVERSITY IN SEASON'S WRAPS

Houppelande one of the new coats

Just as the theater gowns may be divided into two general groups—one comprising the matinee frocks and the other the evening dresses—so the outer garments may be distinguished. Of the two groups there is more diversity in mode among the coats and wraps worn in the afternoon. The cloth sports coat is, of course, barred, but many of the well dressed younger matrons and debutantes are wearing similar models in corduroy. They first adopted these coats as protection for the one-piece silk or velvet tango frocks; they were serviceable because they covered the gown

completely, and could be quickly laid aside when the dance began. Though they are informal in cut, with the loose, boxy lines which first sprang into favor at Deauville, and the very low belt, in material they are sufficiently dressy to pass muster in the lobby of the theater. The loveliest shades of corduroy are chosen—a particularly soft, rich, red tone, very much on the brick tint now so chic in Paris; a golden brown, an intense blue and a really leafy green. But more beautiful than the exteriors are the linings of brilliantly tinted crepes and handsome brocades.

The crowning sartorial feature of these coats, however, is the huge collar of fur. It is no exaggeration to describe this collar in this way, because in size it is all out of proportion to the rest of the garment; but it must be admitted that much of its chic lies in the size. When turned up, the face and practically all of the head are lost to view, but the wearer has the satisfaction of knowing that, though she may not be seen, her friends are all admiring the effect. Tigerette is the latest fur to receive recognition, and now those in the vanguard of fashion are stripping off the leopard and wolverine collars to replace them with those of this tawny fur.

The fitch collars are very stunning on blue or tango brown coats, and the golden oter is also used when the cost need not be considered. With the coats in the lighter colors, white fox and ermine are often adapted, and with very telling results, for nothing shows off to better advantage the fresh coloring of youth than these white furs.

The more daring leaders among the older women are wearing the velvet cloaks with a decided flare in the skirt, says the New York Tribune. Only a few have been bold enough to adopt the genuine Houppelande model, yet it is no mere freak of fashion that has brought about the revival of this quaint garment, but a real demand for an outer garment which could be worn over the hooded tunics. In its original form it appears as extreme as the wired tunics when they were first introduced and scoffed at as lampshade monstrosities, but the latter have been accepted, wire and all; why not the cloaks which are wide enough and full enough to cover them comfortably? One very handsome model observed recently in a theater lobby was of olive green velvet, with various ruffles of black moire supplementing bands of sable.

There are other cleverly draped wraps, some long, reaching almost to the bottom of the gown and others which lose themselves in the drapings of the gown at the waist line. One and all, however, have the great collars of fur, with cuffs that reach almost to the elbows. Sometimes a wide band of the fur will be used to weight the drapings around the knees; again a broad strip will swathe the hips in girlish fashion, fastening with a curious beaded or corded motif.

These garments are not unlike those worn in the evening; the difference lies largely in the material. The richer, more splendid fabrics are kept for the hours when the dazzling blaze of lights will throw into bolder relief the beautiful designs wrought in silver or gold metallic thread on a brocade background.

A new development in evening garments is the cape. It has been many a season since the sleeveless mantle was considered smart, though the more conservative women have always persisted in wearing it. There is very little in common, however, between the shapeless, Quakerlike cape of the past and the charming draped garment of today. One side of the cape may hang straight, but the other falls in an effective rippling line that is unmistakably new.

## DON'T PRESS FUR

Never press a fur-lined coat. It will ruin the skins, says Good Housekeeping. Take a very wet sponge and go over the garment thoroughly if it has become very wrinkled. Then hang on a form in the open air. It will look like a new coat when dry.

## DOMINIQUE'S HIGHLY PRAISED

Pay one man more profit than any other kind

The first hens I remember were some Leghorns my father said I could have if I would tend them properly. I was 8 years old. I also had some Run ducks, and between hunting ducks' nests and keeping the Leghorns in their yard I was pretty busy at times. I will confess that the ducks were my favorites at that time, largely, I presume, because they gave me the least trouble, writes A. Q. Carter in the Country Gentleman. Since then I have had Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Reds, Hamburgs and Dominiques. I have had simply the ordinary farm flock of from 150 to 250 layers. It has always been the practical side of poultry keeping that has interested me most. Of course I like hens anyway, and that of itself helps greatly in making them pay. Every variety I ever kept paid me a profit. You can't lose on hens if you like them and use just ordinary common sense.

Every one of the varieties I kept at different times was a good one, but I proved that the last one named—the Dominique—paid the most profit. I really did not want to believe it, for at that time I had a breed of fowls I liked so well that I thought nothing could take the place of them.

I purchased some of the very best Dominiques obtainable from three different sources and hatched my own chicks from them. From the start I began to notice things about these Dominiques—things that I liked because they showed character.

Another thing, no matter how much grain the fowls had before them they would eat only what they wanted, leave the rest and go off scratching—no gluttony and no loafing so common in most fowls when grain is before them. I came to know later by positive proof that the Dominique requires about two thirds the amount of grain that any other American variety requires, and at the same time produces more eggs than any of them, at least that was my experience.

The chicks, being very hardy, are easy to raise, and they feather so quickly about the wings that their bodies are well protected in from two to three weeks. Now right here is a simple little thing that you may not fully appreciate, but which is important if you want to push the pullets as fast as possible: You can easily pick out the young Dominique cockerels at from two to three weeks of age and segregate them for broilers, thus giving your pullets the chance they need for quick development.

One Dominique pullet laid her first egg four months and 16 days from the date of hatching—this is earlier to begin laying than the flock will average—and the entire flock was laying under six months of age. Every other breed I ever kept took longer than this to mature, and started in by laying "pullet eggs"—that is, eggs too small for market. I never yet got an egg from a Dominique pullet that was too small to sell in the market.

## MILK IN BAGS

Milk may be carried for at least half an hour in an ordinary brown paper bag, says a Good Housekeeping writer, if the following precautions be taken: Fill bag, then place bag containing the milk in another bag, leaving a space of at least one inch between the bottom of the bag containing the milk and outer one. I have carried milk in this way many times and never lost a drop.

## TO CLEAN BRASS

Brass may be cleaned beautifully with the following mixture, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Firewood ashes with lemon juice mixed to a thin paste. Use a soft flannel cloth and rub the stained brass until it shines clean and untarnished. Finish with a chamois.

## PERFECT-FITTING UNDERWEAR

Change in fashion that is expected to continue

Fashion has invaded the realm of underwear as completely as that of outerwear, and it has utterly routed many of the old established styles, changing the many ruffles and billows of lace and gathers and frills of former days into the close-fitting lines, with perfection in fit and elimination of bulk the chief features.

Never has there been a time when more lace has been employed for trimming, and for whole garments, but the method of using it is to add sheerness and daintiness rather than bulk. In former seasons, when lace or embroidery was used for trimming, it was gathered full and added to the bulkiness, but now it is put on in the scantest way possible and to take up the least room under the dress. A combination suit made of shadow lace is not destined to take up a great amount of room, but it is only those with unlimited income who can

## TRIED RECIPES

## CORNSTARCH BLANC MANGE

Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler. Mix together three almost level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, three tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and one quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Mix to a cream with cold milk, turn quickly into the hot milk and stir until smoothly thickened. Cover and cook for 45 minutes. Whip the whites of three eggs to a stiff, dry froth, turn into the cornstarch, stir and mix lightly for three minutes, add any desired flavoring and take from the fire. Turn into wetted molds and set aside until cold, then turn out and serve with custard sauce or cream and sugar. This dessert may be varied by adding the yolks of eggs three minutes before stirring in the beaten whites.—Toledo Blade.

## CHEESE IN PEPPER SHELLS

Scorch sweet red pepper shells slightly in a quick oven or on a broiler and remove the skins. Split with one careful gash and remove the seeds. Insert in each pepper a little ball of rather dry cottage cheese. Fasten the openings closely with toothpicks. Dip the peppers in egg and fine crumbs and fry in deep fat.

## TOSSED SHRIMPS

Put one tablespoonful of butter into a frying pan, add two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped parsley. Take a half a pint of shelled shrimps, dip them into flour with which white pepper, salt and a dash of cayenne should previously have been mixed; then throw the shrimps into the frying pan, shake them about till they have absorbed all the butter and serve very hot with buttered toast.—Jamesville Gazette.

## POTATO CROQUETTES

Beat the yolks of two eggs until light and add them to two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, then add two tablespoonfuls of cream, one tablespoonful of onion juice, one teaspoonful of salt, a grating of nutmeg, a dash of cayenne, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Mix these ingredients well and turn into a small saucepan, stir over the fire until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan, take from the fire and when cool form into cylinders. Roll first in egg and then in breadcrumbs and fry in boiling fat.

## BEAN CROQUETTES

For bean croquettes cut the beans into pieces an inch long and lay them in clear, cold water for 30 minutes. Drain them, put into a saucepan, cover with boiling water and boil one hour. Drain and press the beans through a colander; then add one tablespoonful of molasses, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of butter and salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Mix well and stand away to cool. When cold form into small balls, dip first in egg and then in breadcrumbs and fry in boiling fat.—Montreal Star.

## PILLOWS FROM A FEATHER BED

Process of changing the fluffy filling

The old-time feather bed, as a bed, has long been a thing of the past; but like many old and good things, its second estate is often better than its first. I suppose it would have astonished our grandmothers, secure in their pride and delight in the possession of their "best" feather beds, says a writer for the Country Gentleman, to think a time could ever come when any resting place could be thought more satisfactory than the billowy, cozy depths which received them, after their long day's work.

When our reverence for the once-valued feather beds was abated to the extent of using the feathers in part instead of wholly, it was found that many uses could still be made of them. A young married couple having a genius for getting hold of remarkable bargains, when attending the sale of the household effects of some person whose reputation as a housekeeper was beyond reproach, bid in a feather bed in excellent condition for a very small sum. From it they made all the pillows they needed, thus achieving a substantial economy. Feathers are so expensive that the price of new pillows always startles those unacquainted with their value.

Do not, after deciding on filling a set of pillows from an old bed, make the mistake which I nearly made on my first trial, but which was frustrated by the chance observation of an old housekeeper. I innocently supposed, after making the new pillow ticks, that I should rip open the feather bed, put in my hand, and fill my pillows! I tremble to think what would have been the result, for, even with the utmost care, it seems as if, whatever locality is selected for the operation, the result is "feathers to the right of us, feathers to the left of us."

The process as finally evolved is as follows: Shake the feathers away from one corner of the bed as entirely as possible; then rip the tick carefully the exact length of the width of the pillow to be filled, which is made of new ticking; sew the open end of the pillow to the ripped edges of the old bed, taking care to leave no opening large enough for the feathers to escape. Then gently shake, assisting with the hand, the feathers from bed to pillow. When full as desired, again shake the feathers away from the corner of the bed and the end

of the pillow, rip carefully, and "over and over" the end of the pillow. Do not fill the pillows too full or they will always be hard and inelastic. It is better to leave a little room that they may be well fluffed by each day's shaking. Often the pillows obtained by thus using the fine old feathers from well-preserved and cared-for beds will be much more satisfactory than new ones, which sometimes disappoint the buyer by the quality of the feathers used.

If one wishes to use bolsters they may, of course, be filled in the same way, by sewing the edges of the open bolster end to the open corner of the feather bed, and then shaking and pulling the feathers from one to the other.

An excellent and very satisfactory use of an old feather bed is to have it made into a feather mattress or two. A thin mattress of this kind put on top of an ordinary hair mattress makes the most luxurious resting place imaginable, and were this use of one's old feathers more generally known I think more housekeepers would avail themselves of this possibility.

## FOOD COOKED IN EARTHENWARE

Rules which will bring it up to casserole standard

Because of the French name many believe that the casserole proper is a utensil without which it is impossible to acquire the delicious flavors that accompany this type of cookery. To be sure, there are casseroles and casseroles, at any price and size from 50 cents upward—decorated, silver inlaid or of a plain glazed ware—but after all they are just earthenware dishes with well-fitting covers perforated to allow the noxious gases from cooking meats to escape, and whether the foods are cooked in a bean pot, a wide-mouthed crock or an earthen mixing bowl covered with an old plate, which should be tilted occasionally to let the gases escape, the results are identical, provided the few rules for casserole cooking are followed, says a writer for the Country Gentleman.

First, the food should be entirely prepared before the baking is begun; second, the oven should be only moderately

hot at first, then reduced to slow heat; third, the food should not be allowed to boil and must be given time enough for long cooking. In this respect the housewife will have to think ahead, for a meat casserole of any kind needs at least an hour and a half to cook, while many meats, fruits and desserts require from three hours upward. In the old days when the Dutch oven was in use covered crocks containing beans or apples for sauce were put in the oven at night to cook slowly until morning, the old flavors so delicious to memory being due to the prolonged baking. Casserole cooking is only a modernization of this old frugal husbandry of every degree of heat, and though it cannot entirely supplant other methods of cookery it will make possible many an afternoon of leisure for the housewife.

For best results meat or fish for a casserole should be cut in pieces suitable for serving, and some thickening agent added that will absorb the excess moisture, leaving the food just moist enough to be served on the dinner plate. Various thickenings may be used, uncooked rice being especially good with game, chicken, lamb and veal; dried bread-crumbs with pork and spaghetti; and macaroni or pearl barley with beef. Flour may be used with any one if more convenient, the meat usually being well rolled in it, while a little extra is sprinkled over each layer, as is done in making escalloped potatoes. Crumbs seem most suitable with fish, though spaghetti is often used when tomato is among the ingredients. In case the casserole is of a type that may be quickly prepared, like fish or young chicken, potatoes are often added, but if it needs long cookery they should not be used, as they will cook to a mush.

Though any cut of meat from the highest priced to the least desirable is suited to casserole cooking, it is as a transformer of tough meats to tender that it particularly appeals. The dish should not be too moist, but the other extreme of too dry may occur if the oven is too warm and if the liquid is not occasionally replenished.

## HARD FLANNELS

When flannels have become hard and shrunken, they may be restored to their former softness by soaking them in gasoline.—Good Housekeeping.

There are at least two unmistakable divisions in the generic term "theater gowns": the group of handsome afternoon costumes worn to the matinees and the regulation evening gowns, not so elaborate as those selected for the opera or for a ball and more formal in character than the decollete gowns worn at dinner. There are, in addition, many costumes which cannot be classified in either group, but they are exceptions developed by circumstances, says a New York Tribune writer. Women who run into town from the country or a neighboring city for a little shopping and take in a matinee on the side have no opportunity, as a rule, to change their tailored costumes, though they do often manage to slip into a dressy lace or chiffon blouse. But because custom permits the severe tailored suit, and even the tailored shirt-waist, it does not signify that this type is the correct one for the matinee; it is not. The tailored costume is correct only when the material is dressy.

There is another type of gown included in the general group of afternoon costumes, and this is the "little" frock, as it is now affectionately called, that one wears under the fur coat. Like the three-piece costume, it is generally fashioned from a velvet or a silky fabric. Those who must count the pennies select a gown in black, taupe or one of the neutral colorings. The somber appearance of the costume, however, can be relieved at once by adding one of the new brightly colored leather belts, a long beaded tassel in rainbow hues, a striped silk girdle or even one of the brilliant flowers that blossomed far from nature's gardens.

Elsie Ferguson, in "The Strange Woman," is wearing an unusually good looking duvetyne costume, which might be worn with perfect propriety on the other side of the footlights at an afternoon performance. A taupe duvetyne is used for the three-tier skirt, the tunics cut with a slight flare, but not wired, and taupe chiffon is mounted over flesh colored chiffons for the blouse, a delightful little baggy affair. The sailor collar forms a fichu in the front which is loosely knotted, and the sleeves are long, the regulation shirt cuffs fastening with curiously wrought eastern links, which harmonize with the brass buckle and slides through which the black moire ribbon belt is run in the back. Instead of a coat, she has adopted the continental idea of the scarf, a wide length of the taupe chiffon, with broad bands of the duvetyne. A gown of this kind, worn under a handsome fur coat, would make a charming matinee frock of the simpler type.

This gown would hardly be dressy enough to wear to tea at a fashionable restaurant after the matinee; certainly not to a dance. Here one of the silk or velvet frocks would be required, and their styles are legion. A charming costume seen at the matinee recently and later at the Ritz consisted of a Tintian blue charmeuse skirt, with the clever side draperies and a coat of taupe velvet, a loose, baggy affair a little more pretentious than the Eton or bolero, because it extended in a deep peplum fashion below the wide belt of eastern silk, a real Poirer-like fabric, with curious figures combined in unusual colorings. A high Medici collar of skunk, with deep cuffs of the same fur, completed this costume.

## FASHION BITS

Creme de chine bloomers, as well as those of chiffon, accordion plaited, come in black and a wide range of colors.

Bags of leather, envelope or pouch shape, are fitted with tiny timepieces in the flap.

Plush auto hoods are trimmed with shirtings of satin, with a veil of harmonizing color attached.

An extremely practical silk pouch opera bag has a collapsible frame of white metal.—Newark News.

## INFLUENCES GUIDING STYLES

Retrospective and futurist designs

There seem today to be two distinctive influences taken into consideration by fashion designers; one, the retrospective styles, and the other, embodying the ideas of the new schools and arts, as the cubist and futurist. At first these new ideas were taken as something of a joke, or at the best as a curiosity, but they have forged ahead and reached a place of security in popular favor which makes them a factor to be really dealt with.


Another style influence is the daintiness and womanliness of our grandmother's day. True, the ruffles and flounces do not boast of the voluminous folds and billows of lace which characterized their dress, but the flounces and ruffles are the same dainty affairs, even if they are made in scant proportions and on a foundation skirt of as narrow width as one can walk in.

Tiers upon tiers of ruffles of dainty laces and other sheer material are having an unusual vogue, and the fulness about the waist and hips promises to be popular for some time. There is a tendency toward discarding the baggy effects and brilliant colors which became favored through the influence of the Balkan war, and, after so long a vogue of these styles women were in a mood to accept the long, close gowns of rich velvets,

slightly draped, which are an echo of the middle ages, charming in their simplicity.

Ideas from Persia and the Orient led a strong influence to the styles of the day, and new fabrics, colors and combinations, as well as ideas for designing every portion of women's attire, come from China, Japan, Persia, Turkey, Russia, India and other countries. Such colors as Japanese yellow, Chinese blue and Russian green are in vogue, and the oriental idea is so firmly established as to have introduced the perfumes of Egypt and Arabia which fit in nicely with the style of dress of the oriental countries.

Some one has said that style influence has more power for making money than any other influence and if it can make the money for the dealers, it is also one of the greatest causes for spending money. If there are no radical changes in style from one season to another trade is said to be dull; but let a new style issue from some source and all classes are on the alert. The manufacturers, shopkeepers, shop workers and woman with unlimited income, all are actuated by an impulse to follow the style as closely as possible. One of the great causes for these sudden changes in style is the self-interest of various organizations which depend on them for a large volume of business.



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Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who send or bring in this advertisement, with 35 cents, may secure one box of Toilet Soap, like cut (regular price 35 cents) and one can of Jap Rose Talcum Powder (regular price 15 cents). If to be sent by parcel post add 10 cents for postage.



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# Work Among the Settlements

Story telling and orchestra music will be features of the boys' holiday party tonight at Robert Gould Shaw house. Tomorrow afternoon the girls will have their party, and in the evening the Chorus Club will give a party to the little children. Last Friday evening so many parents and friends came to attend the holiday festivities that there were not enough chairs to go round at the presentation of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" by the Girls Drama Club and miscellaneous program.

The program of the first concert of the People's orchestra of the Boston music school settlement, just announced, includes selections from Cimarosa, Jahnfeld, Bruch, Schubert, Grasse and Beethoven. The concert will be held at the Huntington avenue theater, Sunday, Jan. 4 at 3 p. m., Edwin Grasse will be solo violinist.

The boys of the Frances E. Willard settlement are having parties today and tomorrow and Wednesday morning the last party for little girls will be held. In the evening the girls who live at the house will have a tree and merrymaking, and on Thursday there are to be special festivities at Llewellyn Lodge, the settlement's industrial center in Bedford.

Parties for boys and girls under 17 are being held this week at Hale house. A special appropriation by the board will make it possible for the house to give a good time to between 50 and 60 neighborhood children who do not belong to Hale house or any other settlement.

The Little Housekeepers of Lincoln house are to invite their parents to a celebration to be held tomorrow afternoon.

Carol singing on Wednesday night in

the South End will be a feature of the South End house holiday program. The singers will be under the direction of Mr. Robert A. Woods. On Saturday afternoon the young people are to have an afternoon and evening party at the Young Farm, Lexington. Announcement is made that the annual Parker Memorial concert is to begin this season on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11.

Parties for the kindergarten children, and for boys and girls, little and big, are to be held at Roxbury neighborhood house today and tomorrow. On Wednesday afternoon there will be two performances of an operetta, and in the evening the young people will entertain the neighborhood with carols.

There will be parties every day at Denison house from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6. Carol singing in the neighborhood is scheduled for Wednesday night.

At Ruggles street neighborhood house over 100 children were entertained last Friday night with story telling of the season. This afternoon three of the housekeeping classes are to be entertained, and tonight three of the cooking class groups are to give a pantomime. Tomorrow night a play will be presented, which the neighborhood people are invited to witness. Wednesday is to be celebrated with a distribution of remembrances and greens among the people of the district, and in the evening many of the members will meet in Whittier square for carol singing. A large tree is to occupy the center of the square, and the people who live nearby are to decorate their homes with trees, greens and candles.

The McKinley Juniors of North End Union celebrated the opening of the holidays with a musical and literary program followed by games and refreshments. Those taking part in the literary program were Angelo and Pasquale Cardillo, Salvatore Cappugie and Amadeo Sardillo.

"Blue Beard" is to be played for the children of the Social Service house tomorrow afternoon by the Sewing Circle League.

This afternoon the girls of Cottage Place neighborhood house are being entertained with music and games, and tonight the boys are to be entertained with stereoscopic pictures and a play. Tuesday and Wednesday evening a supper for

the mothers and nursery children, followed by neighborhood carol singing.

At the civic service house yesterday some of the tryouts were held for the first debate in this year's series which comes Thursday night, Jan. 24, on the subject, "Resolved, That immigration should be restricted." The evening classes have voted to resume work Dec. 29. Next Sunday night a program is to be given at the house by students from Emerson College.

Parties will be continued this week at the Elizabeth Peabody house, and tomorrow morning festivities for the kindergarten children will be held.

## SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS ELECTS MR. MINOT GOVERNOR

Officers of the local branch of the Society of Colonial Wars were elected as follows at the twenty-first anniversary dinner of that organization given on Saturday night at Young's hotel: Joseph Grafton Minot, governor; Nathaniel Johnson Rust, deputy governor; Roger Wolcott, lieutenant governor; Walter Kendall Watkins, secretary; Henry Edwards Scott, deputy secretary; Charles Sherburne Penhallow, treasurer; Paul Mascarene Hubbard, registrar; Boylston Adams Beal, historian; Walter Kendall Watkins, genealogist; Hon. Charles Upham Bell, chancellor; Dr. Charles Montville Green, surgeon; Rev. William Lawrence, chaplain; Henry Morton Lovering, Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, William Crowninshield Endicott, Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, Desmond Fitzgerald, Charles H. Taylor, Jr.,

Samuel Hammond, Thomas Kittredge Cummins and Frederick Silbee Whitwell, council; William Wallace Lunt, Arthur Emmons Pearson, Charles French Read and Ernest Lewis Gay, membership committee; Edward Webster McGlen, Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Boylston Adams Beal and Charles Sumner Parsons, delegates; Roger Wolcott, Edwin Sanford Brandon, Desmond Fitzgerald, Paul Mascarene Hubbard and John Graham Moseley, alternates.

It was announced that documents just received by the New England Historic Genealogical Society from England carry the genealogy of Myles Standish, founder of a colonial war family, back to the year 1491, making it probably the oldest authentic family history in the United States at present.

A proposal that the General Assembly meet biennially, instead of triennially, and that all its sessions be held in Washington, was discussed. This matter is to be acted upon by all the state organizations during the present year.

## LINCOLN BEACHEY DODGES TREES IN A LOW FLIGHT

FRESNO, Cal. — Successfully dodging poles, trees, wires and fences Lincoln Beachey flew a mile in 42.5 seconds here Sunday close to the ground.

He also guided his machine through many different motions with his hands off the steering gear. He then ascended swiftly, making his first loop at an elevation of less than 400 feet, in close view of the spectators. He turned the second and third loops in quick succession and had made a fourth loop inside of another 30 seconds.

Next Beachey rose to a height of 3500 feet, from which point in the air he dipped his machine straight toward the earth and dropped half a mile like a plummet, finally stopping his descent by whirling his machine upside down.

## CHURCH CLUB TO HEAR PROF. PERRY

Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University, speaker and guest of honor at the meeting of the Boston Congregational Club, will be held tonight in Ford hall, give an address on "The Spirit of the Fathers in Emerson's Journals." The Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, president, presides.

## STATE IGNORES FEDERAL DECREE

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Despite the fact that Federal Judge Smith McPherson of Kansas City suspended his decree Saturday afternoon, ordering the dismissal of the railroad's injunction suits to restrain the state from filing restitution suits, Attorney-General Barker Sunday night announced he would proceed with the filing of suits against all railroads operating in the state to recover excess passenger and freight fares paid in the time the laws were tied up in court.

## CUTLER MILLS TO EXPAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The mills of the Cutler Manufacturing Company in Warren are not to shut down, as has been reported. The departments where 150 hands are employed making cotton yarns and twine have suspended for a week for installation of new machinery.

## LODGING HOUSE REFORMS URGED

Resolutions calling for proper enforcement of fire protection laws, the application of safety devices, and that all lodging houses have automatic sprinkler systems installed and fire-escape facilities increased were passed by the Boston Building Trades Council yesterday.

## PROF. TAFT SAYS Y. M. C. A. IS GREAT AGENCY FOR GOOD

NEW YORK — Prof. William H. Taft declared the Y. M. C. A. to be a great agency for good in this country. He spoke to a crowd in Brooklyn on Sunday afternoon, standing on a window ledge in the Bedford branch building. He said that the Y. M. C. A. met the lack of home training in men and reached the right spot.

He said much was being said these days about the passage of great reforms by change of machinery. Americans didn't have to be told they were a great people, they admit it. He declared that when the people of this country had accomplished a great purpose in one direction they believed they could do the same thing again in another direction. He said the people here have assumed that if they could only get a machine that would bring about good government they would have reached the object of their purpose in trying to devise such an instrumentality.

Professor Taft said that passage of time gives people stronger feelings of intensity, a feeling of righteousness of character and of the ability to look back on what one has done and to be able to say one has done what he could to help his fellow man. The present generation suffers for a respect for authority, he declared. The Y. M. C. A. builds up a young man the respect for education and experience he should have.

## Christmas Gifts

Special Designs in Sterling Silver, Affording the Finest Designs in Silversmithing at Inviting Prices.

Ladies . . . . .	\$1.50 to \$18.50
Grape Shears . . . . .	1.50 to 10.00
Mayonnaise Sds. . . . .	6.00 to 20.00
Lettuce Forks . . . . .	2.75 to 4.00
Almond Dishes, dozen . . . . .	12.00 to 20.00
Water Pitchers . . . . .	25.00 to 100.00
Nut Spoons . . . . .	5.50 to 9.50

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## TERRA BLANCA BATTLE DETAILS ARE DISCLOSED

Details of Engagement Revealed — Flight of Refugees Described as Lacking Attacks or Adverse Conditions of Food or Water

## ELEVEN TRAINS USED

EL PASO, Tex. — Data has been gathered to present accurately the present condition of the federal army in Chihuahua and to correct former reports.

General Zalazar was commander-in-chief of an army of 3500 men, who in seven trains came north to recapture Juarez. The Carrancista forces were already in positions in Terra Blanca, 16 miles south of the border city.

The formation of battle on the federal side was as follows: The advance guard and center was composed of infantry, part of the twenty-third, fifteenth, and forty-sixth battalions and the "Melchor Ocampo," made up of the wealthy civilians, commanded by Colonel Manillas and Montero Villar. The right wing was composed of cavalry, the fifth regiment headed by Gen. Blas Ornela, supported by Col. Pedro Villalobos with men of Orozco. The left wing had cavalry, the fourth regiment, whose leader was Colonel Lopez. The center was supported by the big cannon "El Rorro" (the doll) mounted on a platform in charge of Capt. Freire, and two batteries of field guns, St. Chaumono-Mondragon (eight pieces), in command of Captains Gaspar Ruiz and N. Moreno, plus 16 machine guns in charge of Capt. Ubaldo Perez Lopez. General Caraveo was commissioned to keep open the railroad communication to Ahumada.

On Nov. 24, late in the afternoon, the Carrancistas opened fire, which was stopped at dusk. At dawn the engagement became general all along the line, and within three hours the insurgent left wing was driven back. Ere noon the whole center of the Carrancistas had lost its first battle line and the thick of the action drifted to the right of the town defenders.

From Chihuahua General Mercado sent a new train with reinforcements and provisions in charge of General Rojas, but as the convoy came without lights it collided with General Caraveo's train, with many casualties.

In the afternoon the constitutionalists hurriedly abandoned their second line of intrenchments, the federal infantry rushing in pursuit, leaving far behind its basis, the trains. Simultaneously Villa's cavalry reserves charged both flanks of the enemy, routing it and partially surrounding it. The infantrymen who succeeded in escaping Villa's ruse boarded their trains, loading a battery, but the first three locomotives had been disabled. They tried to haul them with a fourth, when about 20 constitutionalists reached the spot and the federalists departed as they could.

In all, the casualties of the Huertistas were 500. They lost eight machine guns and eight cannon, seven of whose breech blocks were carried by the artillerymen. The remaining four trains reached Chihuahua the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th respectively, the commands of Villalobos, Salazar, Caraveo and Manillas having destroyed the water tanks along the road. The military Governor Mercado was appalled. Officers and soldiers beseeched him to come out and meet General Villa again, but he refused, saying that he had given his word of honor to the people of the city that in case of defeat in Terra Blanca he would escort to a haven of safety those who might prefer to seek refuge on United States soil.

The order for evacuation was given, and 11 trains were made up in the yards of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway, with 28 pieces of artillery and over 6000 soldiers, inclusive of the civilians, who had formed two battalions commanded by Eng. Saez Botello and Lieutenant-Colonel Aguilar. As there were not enough accommodations in the trains, horses, mules and all kinds of vehicles, even bicycles, were confiscated for transportation of the families.

The irregulars, who greatly regretted the exodus, began looting the Japanese and Spanish stores; consequently 200 regular soldiers of the sixth battalion were left to patrol the city, they being insured by the signatures of the foreign consuls.

Half of the way was made by railroad. In Hormigas the convoys were burned. To the advance guard Caraveo was appointed. The caravan was 20 miles long. No skirmishes occurred as has been reported. The families carried abundant

provisions. There was plenty of water everywhere on account of the previous rains.

Mercado has not arrived yet at the port town. The volunteers (former revolutionists) have made clear their intentions of raising anew their original flag for Vazquez Gomez, so if Huerta cannot support them their alliance with him may be broken. But if they resolve to present a solid front to Villa he will find them in an almost impregnable stronghold at Ojinaga, according to Capt. W. A. Lewis, a military expert of California, who says that the natural lay of the land makes it the ideal place for defense.

The town is situated on a mesa, and cannot be approached on any side during the day, owing to the outlook furnished by its high position. The surrounding country is extremely desolate, more so now that the federals are devastating the agricultural sections along the river, burning farmhouses and all grain, hay and fodder in the fields.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

**Army Orders**  
WASHINGTON — Following named officers proceed to Governors island, New York, as witnesses: Col. E. F. Glenn, twenty-third infantry; Maj. D. B. Devore, general staff, and C. Crawford, twentieth infantry.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Yates, Q. M. C., to San Francisco, temporary duty until April 6, then to Manila.

Col. W. A. Mann, general staff, second division, to central department as chief of staff.

Following named officers appointed as a board to meet at Ft. Morgan, Alaska, Dec. 29, to examine applicants for appointment to commissions: Capt. F. Geere, C. A. C.; J. C. Garcia, medical corps; First Lieut. E. F. Barlow, C. A. C.; E. J. Farrow, medical reserve corps; Second Lieut. J. P. McCaskey, Jr., C. A. C.

Capt. W. D. Forsyth, fifth cavalry to service school, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. H. C. Smithers, general staff, appointed director National Rifle Association, Vice-Col. J. Garrard, fifteenth cavalry, relieved.

Second Lieut. H. W. Stovall, C. A. C., detailed to have charge of construction work at Ft. Caswell, N. C., relieving First Lieut. J. R. Campbell; latter assigned to thirty-first company, C. A. C.

Leaves—Capt. G. T. Bowman, sixth cavalry, 45 days; Second Lieut. C. M. Haverkamp, first cavalry, 12 days; Col. F. B. McCoy, thirtieth infantry, leave extended 20 days; First Lieut. R. P. Glassburn, C. A. C., four months.

**Navy Orders**  
Lieut. C. A. Richards, detached the Wheeling, to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va. Ensign H. T. Bartlett, detached the Connecticut, to the Dolphin. Chief Carpenter J. M. Simms, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to the West Virginia.

**Marine Corps Orders**  
Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane, detached marine barracks, Boston, to army service schools, Ft. Leavenworth.

Maj. C. S. Hill, detached marine barracks, Mare island, to army service schools, Ft. Leavenworth. Maj. R. C. Berkeley, to second advance base regiment.

Capt. F. C. Lander and First Lieut. C. P. Meyer, detached Philippines, to hospital, Mare island.

First Lieut. A. M. Sumner, resignation accepted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1914.

First Lieut. T. D. Barber and Second Lieut. D. M. Gardener, Jr., detached Philippines, to United States.

**Revenue Cutter Orders**  
Captain of Engineers N. E. Cutchin to Mobile, Ala., for inspection of machinery of the Winona.

**Movements of Vessels**  
The Orion is at Sewall Point.

The Jason is at Hampton Roads. The Delaware is at Hampton Roads.

The Vermont is at Sewall Point. The Chester has left Tampico for Veracruz.

The Potomac has left Cristobal for Norfolk, via Guantanamo.

The Lebanon has left Iona island for Norfolk.

The Dolphin has left San Domingo for Port au Prince and Santiago de Cuba.

The Raleigh has left Mazatlan for San Blas.

The Annapolis has left Mazatlan for Acapulco.

The Nereus has left Lynnhaven bay for Veracruz.

The Eagle has left Gonaives for Guantanamo.

The Iroquois has left Mare island for San Diego.

The Duncan and the Cassin have left Key West for Dry Tortugas.

The Pittsburgh has left Mazatlan for Topolobampo.

A Royal Xmas Gift

The "Baby Grand" Home Billiard Table, Easy Terms, Book Free.

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## LABOR MAY HAVE COMMITTEE ON WORKMEN'S LAW

Boston Central Union to Give Special Attention to Its Operation and Amendment

Executive board members of the Boston Central Labor Union have been instructed to consider the establishment of a permanent committee of five, to be known as the committee on labor and industries, whose whole duties shall be to keep in touch with and be fully informed on all matters regarding workmen's compensation and enforcement of laws regarding labor and industries and to make reports and recommendations to the union.

The union decided weeks ago to ask the incoming Legislature to make several amendments to the workmen's compensation law.

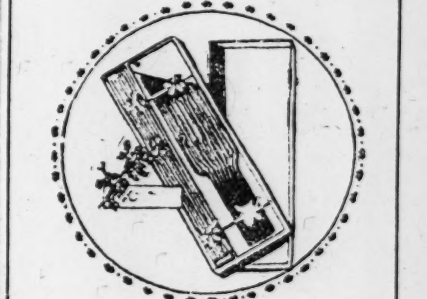
Former President James T. Moriarty was presented with a diamond ring as a testimonial of the delegates.

The delegates yesterday unanimously endorsed the new wage and working agreement of the Sausage Makers Union. The educational committee reported that three of its members would hereafter attend all meetings of the Boston school committee to keep in touch with matters of special concern to the workmen and women, whose children, it was said, form the larger percentage of the school population.

**COMMONWEALTH NIGHT JAN. 8**  
New state officers, legislators, the collectors of the port and other federal officials are to be guests of the Chamber of Commerce at a "commonwealth night" dinner at the Somerset, Jan. 8.

## A. SHUMAN & CO. THE SERVICE STORE

"Good Fortune and happiness go with you"  
—Dickens in  
"Old Curiosity Shop"



## Xmas Sets in Combination

2-Piece (Silk Hose, Scarf) . . . . . \$1.00

3-Piece (Silk Hose, Scarf, Handkerchief) . . . . . \$1.50 & \$2

3-Piece Tuxedo (Knitted Silk Muffler, Hose, Batwing Scarf) . . . . . \$5

With Accordion Silk Muffler . . . . . \$7

On Display in our famous Xmas Dickens Booths at

## Shuman Corner

## AMUSEMENTS

## Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 10:40. TORSCA. Edvina, Marconi, Lattin. Cond. Morazzoni.

WED. 8 to 10:45. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOORE. Tetrazzini, Tancogio, Mardones. Cond. Morazzoni.

FRI. 8 to 11. SAMSON AND DALILA. Dalvares, Ferrari-Fortana, Mardones, Dange. Cond. Andre-Cajet.

SAT. 2 to 4:40. HAENSEL AND GRETEL. Swartz-Morse, Hagenbach, Chasens, Lullier. Cond. Leford. Followed by COPPELIA. Act. 1. Gail, Caldwell, Cacchetti. Cond. Dubois.

SAT. 8 to 11:15. PROVOCATIONS. Amaden, Dalvares, Oppesso, Blanchard. Cond. Schilavoni. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50.

SUN. 8 to 10. Carolina White, Leveroni, Oppesso, Mardones. Orchestra of 75. Prices, 25c to \$1. Box Seats, \$1.50.

Box Office, 9 to 6 week days, 2 to 8 Sundays. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 182 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used.

Symphony Hall, Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 29, at 3:30

## HAROLD JACQUES BAUER THIBAUD

Piano

Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1, 50c. 1000 seats \$1.00

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### WINTHROP

The nominating committee of the Winthrop Yacht Club has submitted this list of officers: Commodore, Charles A. Blazo; vice-commodore, Fred K. Wells; secretary, Charles G. Bird; treasurer, Joseph J. Devereaux; measurer, Howard M. Wheeler; directors, David M. Wisely, Herbert F. Ward; chairman of membership committee, Herbert C. Daggett; chairman of regatta committee, Walter T. Milton.

### MAYNARD

Assault council, Royal Arcanum, is making plans for a mock trial to be held some time in January.

Maynard grange, which was organized last week, has a membership of 35.

Chief George H. Gutteridge of the local fire department states that Maynard's new combination apparatus will arrive about Jan. 15.

### WHITMAN

The Whitman Board of Trade will hold a dinner this evening. The committee on new industries will make a report. There will be speakers from the Quincy Board of Trade.

The annual reunion of the Whitman high school alumni will be held at the town hall next Friday evening.

### NEEDHAM

At the coming town meeting on Jan. 14 the town will be asked to appeal to the public service commission for an order directing the Middlesex & Boston street railway to grant the same fare and transfer privileges between Needham and Newton Highlands as it grants between Needham and Natick.

### BROOKLINE

Owen D. Evans, head of the department of science in the Boston high school of commerce, is to be the speaker at the meeting of the Men's Club of the Beacon Universalist church, in Beacon hall, Brookline, tonight. He will talk on "The Shoe and Leather Industry of New England."

### BEVERLY

Chief Robert H. Grant of the Beverly fire department has borrowed the horse-drawn chemical of the Salem fire department for use at the Central fire station while the Beverly apparatus is in the paint shop. Beverly's new motor driven fire engine is expected to arrive in town next week.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER

Pupils at the Howard high school have organized a congress and sessions will begin Jan. 5.

The annual meeting of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society will be held in January. President Dyer is collecting a number of colonial relics, which are to be placed in the society's building.

### ARLINGTON

Until Jan. 5, there will be on exhibition at the Robbins Memorial library a collection of 78 photographs, of scenes in the city of Pisa, loaned by the Literary Art Club.

### LITTLETON

A local branch of the National Parent-Teacher Association is to be organized here soon.

Charles A. Kimball has been elected master of Littleton grange.

### MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor has declined to authorize an appropriation of several thousand dollars for draining the Mystic river marshes.

### NORTH EASTON

Miss Mabel Eddy of Taunton, a teacher in the North Easton elementary schools has resigned to accept a position in the Brockton public schools.

### REVERE

William B. Eaton post 190 has elected these officers who will be installed Jan. 10: Commander, F. H. Prescott; senior and junior commanders, F. H. Prescott, John Maher; quarter master, George A. Copeland; chaplain, G. Baldwin; sergeant, C. H. Moore.

The Brotherhood of St. Paul's church will hold a meeting in the parish house this evening.

### STOUGHTON

The illuminated sign for the square at Washington and Park streets is in commission. At the top are the words "Stoughton Square" with the figures "1728," the date of the incorporation of the town, beneath. Below, on either side are boards pointing the way and giving the distance to North Easton, Taunton and Brockton. The sign was made possible by an appropriation of the Board of Trade. It will be lighted all night.

### WAKEFIELD

Wakefield lodge, P. B. O. E., will meet tonight, instead of Wednesday, and initiate several new members. A report will be made by the committee on incorporation of an Elks Home Association.

The 1905 Club is making plans for its annual guest night Jan. 29. Miss Beatrice Herford, in dramatic readings, will be the entertainer.

### READING

Priscilla chapter, O. E. S., has elected these officers: Worthy matron, Mrs. Ethelyn J. Tibbitts; worthy patron, Hubert A. Tibbitts; associate matron, Miss Edna Ellison; secretary, Mrs. Susan R. Tuttle; treasurer, Mrs. Mary L. Newmuth; conductress, Miss Vera Young; associate conductress, Mrs. Inez Sias; trustee, Mrs. Ada L. Holden.

### LExINGTON

At its annual meeting the George G. Meade Woman's Relief Corps elected Mrs. Ella R. Jones as president.

A union meeting of the Boys' Club and Whatsoever Club is to be held in the chapel of the Hancock Congregational church next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which time Miss I. M. Blake of Turkey is to speak.



# Rare Sonnets Work of American Poets

The first American sonnet, it appears, was written by David Humphreys, a Connecticut man, a Yale graduate and an aide on Washington's staff. He served also in diplomatic missions abroad and was minister to Portugal and to Spain. Humphreys wrote considerable poetry and some drama. The sonnet named "The Soul," is scholarly in treatment, somewhat musical and draws to a sonorous close. The last line is an Alexandrine not permissible in a sonnet and the requirement of one dominant idea is totally disregarded.

Richard R. Davless and Robert Treat Paine are mentioned as following Humphreys in this pioneer path, but their sonnets are forgotten. After them the field became variously occupied.

American writers have made large use of the sonnet form, but oftenest in an unorthodox way, with measure heaped high of such as deal with emotional expression and are otherwise as negligible in content as they are defective in form and imperfect in rhyme. Yet, in the century and a quarter since Humphreys, the sonnet has taken deep root in American literature and some essentially worthy and lasting work has been done.

## Longfellow Leads

Among all American sonneters, Longfellow stands first, with no immediate neighbor. His "Nature" has received highest praise from the most exigent of critics; "A Summer Day by the Sea" is almost as nearly perfect. The sonnet on Milton for its impressive movement, and both this and the sonnet on Chaucer for their marvelous choice of epithet and the fitting atmosphere that enfolds each figure, stand by themselves among American sonnets. The five sonnets under the title, "Three Friends of Mine," celebrating the poet's friendship with Felton, Agassiz and Sumner, are well-nigh flawless in their simplicity. Of "The Old Bridge at Florence" with its vivid decisiveness of touch, mention has already been made.

But it is in the sonnets of the Divina Commedia series that Longfellow's art reaches its height and, indeed, to many, they mark the fullest flowering of his poetical genius. The picturesqueness of description employed, the rich imagination and opulent diction, clothing as with garments of grace and purity every architectural figure; the searching yet benignant insight into the tumult of the human heart; the steadfast grasp on the things of hope and eternity that they breathe, all combine to make these sonnets worthy to stand with the best in any language.

Longfellow is usually true to the Petrarchan model and the Dante sonnets comply with classical requirements, except in divisional arrangement as between the octave and sestet. The thought progresses unbrokenly to the close yet without burst or climax. These sonnets would have been reason enough for Longfellow's bust in Westminster abbey with other crowned heads of singers, had he written nothing else. While fulfilling the conditions of sonnet structure they are flooded as with a high tide

of majestic thought, too well controlled to surge against its bounds, yet so full as to leave no desire for completeness unfulfilled.

## Lowell's Shakespearean

Lowell's sonnets, the best of which were written in his earlier days, are Shakespearean in form, and are either delicately imaginative, colored with loving perception of natural beauty, instinct with the aspiration of moral beauty characteristic of his poetry as a whole; or they are very acute in estimation of character or of public events. Looking over the little book of two score and seven sonnets, a treasure by itself, it is difficult to choose a few for mention, but perhaps those beginning, "I would not have this perfect love of ours,"

and, "I ask not for those thoughts that sudden leap," may be taken as fairly illustrative of the one point; while that to Wendell Phillips and the series on a certain set of Wordsworth's sonnets are examples on the other point. All are scholarly and, even when they depart from form, are finely finished.

Bryant wrote only a few sonnets, and those generally irregular, but in that to John Lathrop Motley he uses the Petrarchan form grandly. Whittier's genius was not of the kind that lays hold upon the sonnet form, though some fourteen lined poems, very lovely in themselves, are so called. "For-giveness" is an example. For almost opposite reasons the same lack of any worthy sonnet is seen in Poe's poetry. With Whittier, an uncomprehensible artlessness, with Poe an excessive penchant for rhetorical variety, worked toward the same end. Poe's "Zante" is Shakespearean, his "Silence" is mongrel, though fine as a poetical invocation. Holmes, Emerson, and Whitman passed the sonnet by, making practically no use of it.

## Earlier Poets

Turning back to earlier days in American literature than those occupied by this group of the greater poets, the name of Washington Allston presents itself. As painter and man of letters he was one of the first to exemplify the rise of art in America and his sonnets are no small part of his contribution to her literature.

The sonnets of Jones Very, "bearing the unquestionable stamp of grandeur" as Emerson said, are not legitimate in form, but in tenderness, musical quality, pure aspiration and spiritual vision justify the high praise that has been bestowed upon them. Very did not write what the hurrying multitude pauses to hear but precious indeed are the sonnets, "Wilt Thou Not Visit Me?" "The Presence," "The Discipline," "The Garden," "The Tent," "Waiting the Divine Will." Between these and others there is little to choose as to value, and for many who are not yet acquainted with this somewhat overlooked poet a joy of discovery awaits.

Equally true is this observation of Bronson Alcott's book of sonnets, also

more for the reflecting than for the superficial. His sonnets are not correct in construction nor impeccable as regards rhyme, but in them all impressive diction waits upon ennobling sentiment, and many are musical throughout. Among those devoted to themes of friendship his tribute to Emerson, doing honor to both friends, may be cited: "Misfortune to have lived not knowing thee!"

he says. Alcott's tribute to his wife is a rare jewel among sonnets. Bayard Taylor's "Persian Boy," and Richard Henry Stoddard's "Guests of the State," are characteristic examples of the sonnet work of those brother poets and close friends.

## Miscellaneous Later Writers

Louise Chandler Moulton and Julia C. R. Dorr each have used the sonnet with skill and heart. They seem to be linked together in memory, one with the more art in her work, the other seeing with steadier and more faith-lit gaze.

Paul Hamilton Hayne's sonnets were, after Longfellow's and Lowell's, the best in his period, and stand very high in the whole American product. The vigor of his political sonnets, the far reaching comprehension of humanity of those more philosophical, the tenderness, purity and self-abnegating temper of the sonnets on love and friendship have not often been surpassed. Although not always faithful to the Italian models, his inequalities never issue in roughness. "Japonica," "I Fear Thee Not, O Death" and that beginning, "Most men know love but as a part of life"

are among those usually selected for most praise, though many others might as justly be named.

Helen Jackson (H. H.) wrote a few sonnets, so excellent as to arouse regret that she did not more. Her "Emigravit" and "Poppies in the Wheat" stand very high on the roll of successful sonnets.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich put the same cameo finish upon his sonnets that all his work bears, although he did not always adhere to legitimate form. The weight of agreement as to the very best rests upon the sonnet beginning: "Enamored architect of airy rhyme," with the ringing concluding line, "They fail and they alone, who have not striven."

John White Chadwick's sonnets are pure and lyrical in quality, touching chiefly upon tender loves and delicate loyalties. Lanier's "Mocking Bird," whimsical, quaint, with its inquiry into the riddle of a world ruled by natural law, and true to the Petrarchan model, is his best example artistically considered; but the series "In Absence" are intrinsically more valuable.

## Sonnet on the Sonnet

Richard Watson Gilder's "Day Unto Day Uttereth Speech" and his "Life Mask of Abraham Lincoln" are among the treasures of America. He also wrote, following Wordsworth's example, a sonnet on a sonnet, achieving a result not unworthy to be quoted in connection with its greater predecessor. The sestet reads: "This was the flame that shook with Dante's breath, The solemn organ whereon Milton played, And the clear glass where Shakespeare's shadow falls: A sea this is,—beware who ventureth! For like a fford the narrow floor is laid Mid-ocean deep to the sheer mountain walls."

Emma Lazarus wrote one sonnet that alone would have given her high rank in the company of sonneters. This is her "Venus in the Louvre" with its poignant commingling of the Hebrew and Greek ideals.

Edith M. Thomas uses the sonnet form with ease, her chaste, restrained style finding support in its fixed outlines and fulfilling its least requirements with no hint of compulsion. Her "Mother England" is as good an example as any of a cluster of sonnets that will richly repay study.

Lizette Woodworth Reese keeps strictly to the classical model notwithstanding the Elizabethan quality of all her work, informing it with that "riches in a little room" that is the prerogative of the sonnet. Nowhere are there truer sonnets than her "Tears" and her "Keats."

## Bishop Brooks' Verse

Bishop Phillips Brooks wrote, in earlier days, a notable series of sonnets recording the impressions received upon reading the three great tragedies of Aeschylus, the "Agamemnon," "Choephoroi" and "Eumenides." They are musical, rhythmic, true to the rule of one predominant idea; they reveal how fully he comprehended the Greek thought, yet how in the light of Christian revelation he discerned its lack. In reading these sonnets before a literary club during his Boston residence he made the following introduction to one of them: "The last play is the 'Eumenides,' taking its name from the Furies, who pursue Orestes. It ends with the departure from Athens of the Furies who seem to have been disappointed of their victim. As they go they seem to leave the air and earth clear for better things."

This is the sonnet: "So Fate hath fallen and the virgin fled: The slow procession fadeth out of sight. The Athenian chorus in their stoles of white, The Furies, solemn paced, with bended head, Now a dim line across the distance goes Like faint wave margin on some far off shore, One moment trembles, and is seen no more, And earth lies smiling in a sweet repose, But, up the darkness where they vanished, came The sunrise angels of a holier day, Up all the horizon steps of kneeling flame. Hush, Peace and Mercy singing on the way! Faith, Hope and Charity, new steps like these In those old footsteps of the Eumenides."

Women Writers That versatile author, Josephine Daskam Bacon has written "Two Sonnets from the Hebrew" that are worthy of high commendation for sustained rhythmic quality and poetic discernment. The mottoes are, respectively, "And he said, I will not destroy it for ten's sake," and "Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee."

Many American poets, without making a special craft of the sonnet, have used it once or twice in a super-excellent manner, so that these isolated sonnets are often of a distinctly superior merit. Of these are Helen Gray Cone's two sonnets, one "Bach's St. Matthew's Passion Music," and the other on Ellen Terry's Beatrice; Louise Imogen Guiney's "Hall of the Flags," celebrating the wonderful room in the Boston State House where the historical flags stand in silent majesty; Edgar Fawcett's "I Sometimes Mused when My Adventurous Gaze," which for felicitous phrase and noble meaning ranks high among English sonnets wherever written.

Maurice Egan brings his "Theocritus" to such a list, Paul Laurence Dunbar brings his fine sonnet to Harriet Beecher Stowe; Anne Lynch Botta adds her beautiful "Vita Nuova" and "Go Forth in Life, O Friend, Not Seeking Love" and Theodore Parker his "The Higher Good," with its Alexandrine, gladly forgiven because of the exalted thought in its stately garb.

The latest sonnet work is fresh in the magazines, and forms a group by itself. Take it all in all, the Italian-English exotic in America has neither perished from neglect, nor withered from over-tending; it has matured under western skies and indications are not wanting that its time of ripe development is yet to come.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN UP TO DATE "The pen is mightier than the sword." As a saying, its course has run. For now, I ween, it's "The typing-machine Can conquer the gatling gun."

It is said that most of the Italians, on arriving in this country, pronounce it "Ah-meer-e-ah," and that they are unanimous in pronouncing it a good country in which to make money.

COMMON PURPOSE Astronomers and managers Of theaters, they say, Where'er they are, for a bright new star, Are looking night and day.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch says: "Possums are about as fit to eat as cotton-cake." Can it be that all the poets and song-writers who have been telling us the deliciousness of 'possum meat have been playing 'possum all the time?

LABOR SAVING First farmer—Isn't the parcel post most too rough a means for sending produce to market? Second farmer—No, I find it just right. I start a gallon of cream to a customer and by the time it reaches him it is churned into butter.

With the parcel post ready and willing to transact business between the farmer and the consumer, the middleman may soon have to shift his interest to one end or the other of the high cost of living controversy.

CALGARY ELECTS WOMAN CALGARY, Alta.—For the first time in the history of the city a woman has been elected to an office in the gift of the citizens. Miss Annie Foote has just been elected a member of the board of education.

## BRAINERD'S INDUSTRIES ENRICH CITY

Minnesota Center Made Especially Prosperous by Large Shops and by Fine Farming Territory Surrounding County Seat

### PAYROLLS RUN LARGE

BRAINERD, Minn.—Many fortunate conditions contribute to the prosperity and promise of this busy city, foremost among which are its several industrial plants, having an aggregate monthly payroll of about \$100,000.

The city has a population of about 10,000 and is surrounded by a thriving farming territory extending throughout Crow Wing county, of which it is the county seat.

Here are located the main shops of the Northern Pacific railway, where more than 1200 men are employed, with an average monthly payroll in the vicinity of \$75,000. Here also are located the general offices of the Minnesota & International railway, which serves the northern part of Minnesota.

Mining interests of importance in this section of the state have their headquarters in Brainerd, and in the city itself, within a mile of the postoffice, are three mines.

Industries of importance to the community are the Parker & Topping foundry, which is regarded as a model and is visited by many interested in the foundry business from various parts of the United States and from other countries; pulp mill of the Northwest Paper Company, operated by power from the Mississippi river, which is dammed at the point where this mill is located; the Brainerd



High school building in Crow Wing county seat

Milling Company, the N. E. Brainerd saw-mill, the Ebinger brickyard and the Mahlum Lumber Company.

There are three banks in the city which are ranked among the leading financial institutions of the Northwest. This is the center of the lake district and is an outfitting point for many visitors to the waters and woods of this section. The city controls its own water and lighting systems and has a good sewer system.

As a residential city Brainerd is rated as exceptionally attractive and advantageous. Its altitude is 1250 feet above sea level and its air is clear, dry and bracing. It is situated on a plateau 60 feet above the river. There are five modern brick schoolhouses with a corps of teachers who are considered more than usually competent, and there are a number of churches of various denominations, two of which erected new buildings in the place. There are few vacant houses in the place. Quite a reputation is being acquired as a convention city.

The city has a commercial club with fine quarters, an energetic woman's club,

a musical club and a band which has taken many prizes for its excellent playing and which gives concerts in the parks in summer. The local baseball team has a high reputation, substantiated by a record of many victories over other teams in the Central Minnesota Baseball Association. This was the home of Bender, the Chippewa pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, and of Leslie Bush, who became pitcher for the same team.

Brainerd is almost at the exact geographical center of the state. Being also at the center of a rich and progressive agricultural district, its business streets, especially on Saturdays, are filled with the teams of farmers who come to do their week's trading. The city and its environs, it is claimed, offer unusual advantages to the farmer. Some of the finest vegetables in the world are raised in this vicinity and also excellent clover, timothy, corn, wheat, oats and barley. The city was named for the wife of former Governor J. Gregory Smith, the first president of the Northern Pacific railroad. Her maiden name was Brainerd.

## PASADENA RAISES TREES FOR STREETS

California City Has Planted About 20,000 in Last Five Years and as Result Has Established Municipal Nursery

### VARIETIES ARE MANY

PASADENA, Cal.—In common with other cities of southern California, Pasadena is taking definite steps toward city beautification. In addition to adding oc-

casional to the number of its public parks and open spaces, this city goes in strongly for street tree planting.

The movement to take over the planting and care of street trees was inaugurated in 1908, so that uniformity might be secured, as previous to that date it was not an uncommon thing to observe seven or eight varieties of trees planted within the space of a few blocks on the same avenue, while other thoroughfares of considerable length as well as density of population were, in many cases, without a single tree.

Up to the spring of 1913 about 20,000 trees had been planted in the streets and avenues of Pasadena and as new

tracts are formed and streets laid out the work is systematically continued.

The work which at first required but one man with an equipment consisting of a small handcart, a few digging tools and a tin bucket to water the young trees, now needs a force of about a dozen men with three single horse teams to carry on the necessary work, such as trimming, pruning, watering and spraying.

The demand for young trees has been so great that it was deemed advisable to start a municipal nursery which, from the very start, proved an unqualified success. At present it contains about 40,000 trees, covering about a dozen varieties in various stages of advancement.

### Municipal Ownership In Practice

SAN FRANCISCO—The most significant fact connected with the transfer of the Presidio and Ferries street railway to the city is that the first payment was made in cash borrowed temporarily from the net earnings of the Geary street line. The opponents of the municipal ownership here and elsewhere might talk from now until doomsday without being able to refute the argument of this payment. The municipal street railways of San Francisco work the men shorter hours, pay them better wages, give the people better service, make enough money to pay their purchase price as fast as installments fall due, and still have a surplus to lend the city in emergency.

TACOMA TRIBUNE—Nearly all of the newspapers, regardless of party, have something complimentary to say about President Wilson's message to Congress. This is another one of the notable political changes in recent years.

A few years ago the Democratic organs would have been alone in pronouncing it "an able state paper"; and all the Republican organs would have proceeded to expose its "fallacies" at a length second only to the length of the message itself. Since the people have been taking a keener interest in their public affairs the partisan newspapers—and there are still a few of them left—are learning that party labels do not mean much and that it is not safe to condemn a man simply because he belongs to one party or praise him because he belongs to the other.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—Disinterested work for the sake of work was well exemplified by the poster contest in which Milwaukee art students have been interested at the instance of the Wisconsin Dramatic Society. Necessarily the prizes offered were not of importance—

### Changes in Partisan Expression

the society is self-supporting and whatever was offered had to be as much a mere symbol as the laurel wreaths of Greece. The sum of all three prizes was \$18. But those who competed threw themselves heartily into the work and did what they did for the joy of the doing. This result is the true measure of any successful contest, and the society is to be congratulated on stimulating so fine a display of the essential contest spirit. Obviously the hands that traced the charming effects of the competing posters were not doing it for prizes—they were doing it for love of the craft they are trying to master. Much credit is due to the teacher who inspires a class with the spirit shown by every one who entered the contest and prepared the charming posters now the property of the society. And this, of course, is the spirit of art.

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306 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON



## EARNING VOTE IS ADVOCATED BY MRS. DELAND

Proposal That Women Should Stand an Intelligence Test to Secure Franchise Presented to 20th Century Club Membership

### EXPEDIENCY ARGUED

Proposing that any extension of suffrage be conditioned by a test for intelligence in government Mrs. Margaret Deland told the members of the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday that the women should earn the vote by deserving it. She asserted that if the intelligent men summoned the intelligent women to stand shoulder to shoulder with them the rights of both parties could be properly safeguarded. She declared that the extension of the suffrage should be decided by expediency and only by expediency.

Mrs. Deland affirmed that the ballot in a republic is not a right but an expedient. She said it was a method of registering an opinion which, made operative, is called government. Hence she argued the moderates resent the fact that the large taxpayers could not, because she was a woman, have a voice in the making of the laws which should decide the taxes she had to pay. But equally, declared the speaker, there is resentment to the Italian woman who paid no taxes, who could not speak English, and whose vote could probably mean nothing more than a mark to her, having the right to register an opinion, which, under the circumstances she could not possess.

Prof. Charles Zueblin took exception to some of her statements and attributed the existing legislative difficulties to the present complexity of government.

Edward H. Chandler, secretary of the club, described the difficulties already before the society as an organization of men and women, and added that he believed if women should total one half of the membership, in a short time they would have more members and the men would be driven out altogether.

Others who spoke included Mrs. George P. Morris, who made an appeal for the suffrage, and George P. Morris, who opposed admitting women wholesale to the suffrage.

## ELIMINATION OF THE PRIVATE CAB STAND IS SOUGHT

Representative Benjamin F. Haines of Medford today filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives a bill which Mr. Haines says will prevent hotel and restaurant proprietors from charging drivers of cabs and hacks for the right to maintain a stand by their establishments. The bill gives to the local authorities full power to grant licenses for stands and requires proprietors to petition for the number of hacks or other conveyances they may desire to have stand near their establishments.

Letters have been sent to Police Commissioner O'Meara and Capt. George Saxton, inspector of carriages, by the Independent Auto-Cab Association, calling their attention to the manner in which large portions of the public highways are monopolized by agents of taxicab companies for private carriage stands, and pointing out that if all carriage stands were made public the rates could be cut 50 per cent. A lawyer is to be consulted as to the rights of taxicab drivers on streets outside hotels.

At a meeting of the association yesterday W. H. Ellis, the vice-president, charged that \$75,000 yearly is paid Boston hotels by the taxicab concerns for private carriage stand privileges.

## ARLINGTON TO VOTE ON BOARD ELECTION CHANGE

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Effort will be made at a special town meeting tonight to have the town pass a vote whereby it shall elect its selectmen and board of public works, beginning with the annual election of March, 1914, every three years, instead of annually, going back to the system in vogue a number of years ago.

Another item asks decision of the citizens in relation to a permit issued to the Arlington Gas Light Company, to erect a plant for the manufacture of water gas on a location on Grove street, adjacent to the Symmes Arlington Institute.

The town will vote to accept the \$10,000 bequest of Edwin S. Farmer for relief purposes.

## D. A. R. CHAPTER FOR ROCKLAND

ROCKLAND, Mass.—Steps have been taken toward organizing a chapter of the Daughters American Revolution. It requires 20 names of members of the organization to obtain a charter, and 12 have been secured. It has been said that the other eight names required can be easily obtained.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Elizabeth Jones has been elected noble grand of Friendship lodge, Independent Order of Odd Ladies, Manchester Unit.

## STEAMER GRAECIA BRINGS SEAL FOR PUBLIC AQUARIUM

Single Specimen Arrives on Board Ship for Placing in Collection at City Point

Splashing around in a specially constructed tank on board the Hamburg-American line freight steamer Graecia, Captain Hensen, when the vessel came up the harbor this morning from Hamburg, seven days late, was a seal consigned to the municipal aquarium at City Point. Two seals, one from the North sea, the other from the Baltic sea, were shipped in the tank on the Graecia but one was lost en route. Officers of the ship reported that the remaining one had not been fed for the last four days of the journey, there being no provision on the vessel for preserving the special supply of fish which had been taken on for the seals and it had spoiled.

One thousand cases of toys for the holiday trade also were brought by the Graecia, which had a 2200-ton cargo. Every effort is being made to unload the toys so as to place them on the market in time for the shoppers. There were also 200 bags of German nuts for the holiday trade.

Because of unfavorable conditions met soon after leaving Hamburg, the Graecia was shifted to the long, or southern course, where better conditions prevailed. The altered course made the freight tardy in arrival.

## BROOKLINE MAY MERGE BUREAU AND PLAN BOARD

In accordance with a new statute Brookline will establish a town planning board at the town meeting on Dec. 30, but, inasmuch as the present municipal improvement bureau of the town has proved satisfactory, Philip Parker of the board of selectmen, expresses the hope that this present board of five members can be persuaded to take over the offices of the new board.

Another of the articles in the town warrant provides for the lease of the rooms at Coolidge Corner, for a period not exceeding five years for a continuation of the library there.

## CONGRESS BUREAU PLAN IS FAVORED

Approval by the Boston Chamber of Commerce of the plan to establish a congressional bureau of legislative reference and bill-drafting will be given through the vote of the directors on referendum No. 6 of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The special committee of the Chamber that had this subject under consideration favored it and stated that it believed it would prevent duplication, repetition of doctrines proven ineffective, and mistakes or "jokers."

The committee consisted of Louis A. Coolidge, chairman; March G. Bennett, William F. Murray, Samuel L. Powers and Joseph Walker.

## WISDOM CALLED AIM OF SCHOOL

Knowledge, said Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College, Vermont, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club on Saturday afternoon, is not the final purpose of education, but wisdom is. He urged that ethics be given more emphasis in school work. Teachers, he said, should bring sound business judgment to bear upon the affairs of the community.

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, told of the widening influence of American school teachers in China and other eastern countries, which he has been investigating at first hand.

## CLUB ARRANGES STORY TELLING

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A committee, of which Mrs. Annie L. Cox is chairman, has made arrangements for a series of story-telling hours for children at the library reading room in town hall every Saturday morning under the auspices of the Kosmos Club. Mrs. C. E. Montague, president, has also appointed a committee of 20 to secure subscriptions for the endowment fund of the general federation.

## 22ND TERM GIVEN I. O. O. F. OFFICER

WALTHAM, Mass.—Postmaster Charles J. Shepard has been elected secretary of Governor Gore lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for the twenty-second consecutive term. Francis H. Creed has been elected noble grand; Adrian Smith, vice grand; Harry M. Getchell, treasurer; and Dr. N. D. Johnson, trustee. Officers will be installed January 8.

## ITALY ADDS TO PROTEST

WASHINGTON—Further protest against the proposed Dillingham bill providing for American immigration inspectors on ships not of American register was lodged with the state department today by the Italian ambassador.

EVERETT CHURCH PASTOR CHOSEN The Rev. R. R. Hadley of Little Falls, N. Y., has been selected successor to the Rev. George G. Hamilton of the First Congregational church of Everett and will take charge Jan. 4.

## FOREST WORK OF THE STATE IS APPROVED

Secretary of Massachusetts Board of Agriculture Favors Purchase of Waste Lands to Be Planted as Commission Advises

### HE URGES SELECTION

State forests developed from waste land averaging \$5 an acre, purchased at the rate of \$50,000 annually for five years by a commission of three and turned over to the forestry department to administer as urged by the Massachusetts commission on taxation of wild or forest land was thoroughly approved by Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, today.

Provision that the land to be developed should not include areas suitable for agricultural cultivation, however, was emphasized by Mr. Wheeler as necessary. There is plenty of land in the state, according to Mr. Wheeler, that should be developed by forestation at a profit to the state and all interests concerned and that in fact cannot be utilized in any other way.

On the other hand Mr. Wheeler says that care must be used in the selection of this waste land not to include such as may be valuable for cultivation and thereby yield greater profit even if it be fit only for pasturage.

The waste land commission is sending to all local assessors in the state copies of a bill to provide for the registration and taxation of wild or forest lands.

The assessors are invited to criticize the bill which would divide the woodland suitable for forest planting into three classes. Land with timber of merchantable value is to be known as "wood lots," land without such timber is called "plantation" and tracts of land that may be reserved for public recreation are to be known as "forest reservations." Land may be reported under these titles.

The tentative draft is a carefully worked out system of forest taxation which permits classification of the property for the purposes of assessment. The waste lands commission consists of W. D. T. Trefry, tax commissioner; Frank W. Rane, state forester; Charles H. Preston, Harold Parker and Prof. Charles J. Bullock.

## COL. KANE QUITS BARRACKS; GOES TO ARMY SCHOOL

Leaves Charlestown Jan. 1 for Ft. Leavenworth—Col. Randolph Dickinson to Succeed

Lieut.-Col. Theodore P. Kane relinquishes his command of the marine barracks at the Charlestown navy yard Jan. 1 under orders from Washington, which instruct him to go to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, to attend the army service school.

Col. Randolph Dickinson of the marine corps, now on leave of absence, will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, reporting for duty at Boston about Feb. 1. It is expected command of the local barracks will revert temporarily to First Lieut. William S. Harrison, post quartermaster, who will be the only officer on duty here when the present commander leaves, unless another officer is assigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kane has been in charge of the Charlestown barracks for about two years. He is one of two marine corps officers selected by Secretary of War Garrison to attend the service school, the other being Maj. Charles S. Hill of the Marine Island barracks, San Francisco, Cal. On completion of the 10-weeks course at Ft. Leavenworth it is expected that these two field officers of the line will attend the army war college at Washington.

## ARMY RECRUITS ON THE INCREASE

WASHINGTON—The number of young men offering themselves to the army recruiting offices for military service has increased substantially recently, it is said. Last month there were 5000 applications, 2000 more than ever before recorded in time of peace. Army officers no longer have any apprehension as to the possibility of obtaining all the recruits needed to fill the ranks to full authorized strength.

## LABOR WILL TRY TO END STRIKE

HOUGHTON, Mich.—The Michigan Federation of Labor at Lansing will call within 30 days a state-wide special labor convention to discuss ways and means of settling the copper strike. This information was given out by members of the executive board who came here Sunday to meet officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

## ZUEBLIN VIEW OF WHITMAN

Prof. Charles Zueblin lectured on "Walt Whitman, Prophet and Democrat," at Ford hall last night. He called Whitman "the most complete expression of American democracy that has yet appeared."

EVERETT MILITIA TO DRILL In the Everett armory, M. V. M. company B, eighth regiment, will give a public military exhibition Dec. 29 under command of Capt. George A. Kyle.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 lines, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 lines, per line, 12c; 26 or more lines, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

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PAYING FARM 9 miles from Boston, near cars, 20 acres, sales \$3700 last year, 150 fruit trees, 5 apple trees yielded 2500 milk brings 55 cts.; colonial house 10 rooms, fireplace in each; barn 80x100; stable 40x20; 2 henhouses; good repair; reduced from \$17,000 to \$12,000, \$5000 cash, with 18 cattle, 3 horses, poultry, 5 vehicles, machinery and tools. See plan at CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington street, Boston.

### REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FLORIDA—The Truth About It—No state has richer or more varied agricultural possibilities; to know the facts about these read the Florida Grower; this weekly publication is the authority on agricultural Florida; facts, not theories, make up its articles; citrus fruit culture, trucking, poultry, live stock—all are treated in its columns; save time, dollars and disappointment by reading the Florida Grower; sample copy free. Florida Grower, 306-B Cass Ave., Tampa, Fla.

### INDIAN LANDS—OKLAHOMA

INFORMATION regarding Indian lands to be sold in near future by United States Government in Oklahoma may be obtained from Commercial Club, McAlester, Oklahoma.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

APARTMENTS for January and February in Back Bay district, convenient to library; living room, 2 or 3 bedrooms, bath and kitchenette; furnished and well-bed-furnished; modern conveniences. Call Monitor, 1733 Sanson St., Philadelphia, Pa.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

RIVERBANK COURT—To sublet until Sept. 1st, unfurnished 2-room apartment; facing Charles River. Apply at office.

### ROOMS

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### PIANOS

PIANO ROOMS The superiority of the VOSE piano has been instrumental in procuring for us a number of second-hand instruments in exchange, and we are forced to close them out at bargain prices. This stock comprises many well-known makes, such as Chickering, Laffargue, Milton, Hardman, Knickerbocker, and others. Call at 1733 Sanson St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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### WHEELED MARKET FOR KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A market on wheels is proposed by the South Side Improvement Association which plans to span the breach between producers of foodstuffs and the consumers by a wagon mart at Thirty-first street and Baltimore avenue by March 1.

This wheeled market will be temporary, says the Star, until the city condemns the ground from Thirty-first street to Spring street, between Baltimore avenue and Wyandotte street. Committee of the association is to work on detailed plans with city officials.

### PILGRIM LANDING HONORED

Commemorative of the two hundred and ninety-third anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, special services were held in Christ church (the Old North church), yesterday morning. Members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Massachusetts attended. The Rev. Dr. George Hodges officiated.

### DINNER FOR NEW MAYOR

QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor-elect John L. Miller is to be the guest at a complimentary dinner at the New American house in Boston on New Year's evening.

### FINANCIAL

We Issue for the Convenience of Our Clients 6 Per Cent. Certificates

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### NOTICES

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by John J. Johnston, Junior, to Mary J. Weston, surviving executrix of the will of David M. Weston, dated July 12, 1897, and recorded with Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, book 2457, page 592, which mortgage by mesne assignments was duly assigned to Herbert M. Weston, late of Boston, Mass., deceased, for deed and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, January 7, 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular part of the premises conveyed in and by said mortgage deed as are now subject to said mortgage, namely: certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in that part of said Boston formerly Dorchester, being part of lot ninety-two (92) shown on plan made by Frank A. Foster, dated Oct. 12, 1895, and recorded with Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, book 2319, bounded: Northeastly on Devon Street, forty (40) feet; Northwesterly by lot ninety-one (91) on said lot ninety-four and 70-100 (94.70) feet; Southwesterly by land now or late of George W. Johnston forty (40) feet; Southeastly by lot ninety-three (93) on said plan ninety-three and 86-100 (93.86) feet, and containing 2779 square feet of land. Said premises will be sold subject to any and all unpaid taxes, assessments, and sales, municipal and state liens if any there are. A deposit of five hundred dollars will be required to be paid by the purchaser at the time and place of sale and the balance within five days thereafter. WILLIAM S. LOOMIS and HARRY L. GRIFFITH, Executors of Estate of Herbert M. Weston, Present Holders of Said Mortgage. ARTHUR BLACK, Attorney, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

### TAMPA, FLA.

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eries and Vases. SLEYMAN'S ART  
SHOP, 508 Main St.

DEPARTMENT STORE  
SCHEPHER BUCK  
THE BIG WHITE STORE, Peoria, Ill.  
A retail business said to be three times  
the largest in the delicatessen Chicago.  
Mail orders receive prompt attention.

FURNITURE—High grade, solid mahog-  
any, Circassian walnut and celebrated  
Stockley furniture. BULACH MARSHALL  
& CO., 312 S. Jefferson St. Phones 1704.

GROCERIES—P. C. BARTLETT CO.  
First Class Groceries  
Peoria, Ill.

SHOES—HUBER'S Complete line of  
men's, women's, boys' and children's  
footwear. 340 Fulton. Tel. 738.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.  
FLOWER SHOP—J. E. YEATS, 41 Main  
St. Cut flowers, dried decorations and  
focal designs. Both phones.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR, WM. CUR-  
TIS, builder, hardwood floors a specialty.  
806 W. Springfield Ave., Champaign, Ill.

GROCERIES—to the consumer at whole-  
sale. Write for illus. catalogue. METZ-  
LER & SCHAEFER CO., Champaign, Ill.

JEWELRY—Diamonds, Art Goods, Fine  
Watch Repairing. MISS RAY L. BOW-  
MAN, West Main House.

LUMBER, COAL and a complete line  
of building materials. ALEXANDER  
LUMBER CO., 65 North Walnut St.

PLUMBING of all kinds. Steam, vapor, hot  
water heating, radiators, tubs, etc.  
LIABLE PLUMBING & HEATING CO.

REAL ESTATE, Loans, Fire and Auto-  
mobile Insurance. F. G. CAMPBELL,  
1415 E. 53d St., Tel. Hyde Park 635.

WE ARE AGENTS for all the standard ad-  
vertised lines of Furniture, Rugs, Carpets,  
Linoleums, etc. MITTENDORF & KILHE.

ELGIN, ILL.  
PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS  
F. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 60 Grove Avenue.

URBANA, ILL.  
ALL ARE INVITED to our new Ready-  
to-Wear Store. Furs, Suits, Coats, Cor-  
sets. GEORGE C. AMSBARY COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
CORSET SHOP, FREDERICKA PLUCK-  
HAN, Corsets, Hosiery, Lisle and Silk  
Underwear. 407 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

DRY GOODS—GERRETSON CO.—Silks,  
dress goods, wash goods, trimmings,  
lace and ribbons, underwear, corsets,  
hosiery, millinery, neckwear. Ready-to-  
wear suits, coats, gowns and waists.

GROCERIES—Good things to eat. B. P. N-  
NISTER, 2216 State St.

LAUNDRY—VAUGHAN ATLANTIC LAUN-  
DRY CO., J. T. Vaughan, pres. G. B.  
Wright, secy. 1415 W. Belmont, 1415  
Clybourn Ave., Chicago. Phone North 1635.

MERCHANT TAILORING—JOHN E.  
KAMPE, 510 State St. Suits and over-  
coats made to order. We do cleaning and  
pressing.

MILLINERY—SCHWARTZ—Importers, 410  
Milwaukee St., 3rd door north of Wis-  
consin st.

MEN'S FURNISHERS  
CHAS. W. CAIPER CO.,  
124 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING. EDGAR  
AND DOWNER, 1415 W. Belmont, 1415  
Clybourn Ave., Chicago. Phone North 1635.

SHIRTMAKER—Underwear—Neckwear  
COLLIER S. HARPER  
Iron Block, Milwaukee.

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP  
131 Grand Ave., Milwaukee

WACKLER'S GROCERY, Walker St. and  
Third Ave. We cut the price. You save  
pennies. Order by phone or mail.

DALLAS, TEX.  
CLEANING AND DYEING—McGUIRE  
CO., French Dry Cleaners. No further  
than the phone. South Erway at Corinth.

MARKET—CENTRAL GROCERY CO.,  
1415 W. Belmont, 1415 Clybourn Ave.,  
S. W. Main 6120, Auto. M. 1134, 1510 12th St.

RODGERS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO.  
Good Quality Home Furnishings  
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies  
of every variety. Prices moderate.

SCHUBERT PIANOS, Player Pianos and  
Talking Machines. McCALLON PIANO  
CO., 1415 W. Belmont, 1415 Clybourn Ave.,  
Chicago. Phone North 1635.

WESTERN  
DENVER, COL. (Continued)

DEPARTMENT STORE  
THE A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS  
CO., Sixteenth and Stout. The store that  
believes today's right performance is to-  
morrow's wisdom. Price of success called for  
orders given prompt and careful atten-  
tion. Free delivery, everywhere.

ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, BINDERS  
Mail business promptly handled. Wil-  
liam H. Haffner, 304 E. 14th St.

FLORIST—MAIFF FLORAL CO., 1225  
Logan St. Phone Main 1588. Cut flow-  
ers, plants, decorations, floral designs.

MARINELLO HEADQUARTERS  
Hair Goods and Water. Radiant Manicuring  
Artistic Water. BLANCHE E. AMES,  
306 Mack Bldg., Champa 306

MILLINERY LIA MODE. All prices to  
suit all people. 808 15th St.; also carry  
hand painted china.

MODEL CLEANERS & DYERS CO.—Dry  
cleaning, steam cleaning and dyeing of  
clothing. 1317 Broadway.

THE LYMAN MILLINERY CO.—Cold  
weather is here. New designs and  
to buy your furs. We have a beau-  
tiful line.

PRINTING—Cards, Card Cases, Christmas  
Novelty and Leather Goods. FORD &  
SON, 112 E. Main, at Champaign, Ill.

PRINTING—THE UNION PRINTING CO.  
Quality Service. Printers and Publishers  
Phone Main 5435, 1829-31 Champa St.

REAL ESTATE—Personal attention given  
to buying, selling and renting property.  
L. L. KILLIE, 417-18 Cooper Bldg.

REAL ESTATE, loans, insurance; care of  
property for rent, residencies, specialty.  
L. F. EPPICH, 612 15th St.

SHOE REPAIRING—EASTERN SHOE  
REPAIR FACTORY, "Yellow Front."  
Underwear, Suits, Coats, Corsets, etc.  
and delivered without extra charge.  
Phone Main 8433, 1327 Champa St.

SHOES, HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS  
for all the family. J. H. B. BROS.,  
1115-1117 14th St.

TAILORS—NATHAN BROS.,  
201-204 Colorado Building  
Denver, Col.

THE FLOWER NOOK, 1005 16th St.  
Flora Champa 306, Cut flowers, designs,  
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OMAHA, NEB.  
PHOTOS OF QUALITY  
SANDBERG & EITNER  
107 South Sixteenth St.

SEATTLE, WASH.  
ACCOUNTANTS—G. W. TEMPLE & CO.  
Certified Public Accountants. 512  
512 Colman Building. Elliott 1377

ATTORNEYS—KARR & GREGORY, 911  
13 AMERICAN BANK BLDG. SECOND  
AT MADISON.

ATTORNEY—M. Westling, 301 Lyon  
Bldg., 301-303 Main St., Spokane.

ATTORNEY—JOHN W. WHITHAM; two  
years city attorney; four years deputy  
county attorney. 818 Main St.

CAFETERIA—BIRD'S  
A refined place to eat  
Union Street Opposite Postoffice

CHILDREN'S WEAR—Largest stock of  
children's wear in the city. MISS  
OLIVER'S, 1313 2nd Ave.

CHILDREN'S SHOP—University Station.  
Charming frocks for little people at  
moderate prices. Phone Kenwood 125.

CHINA & CUT GLASS—Fine dinnerware,  
hand painted and monogrammed white  
and gold; china for decorating, and all  
materials (send for catalog). "PACIFIC  
COAST CHINA CO., 903 Third Ave.

CLOTHING—\$15 to \$35 Quality Clothing  
KING BROS. CO.,  
719 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

CLOTHING—SINGERMAN & SONS  
Clothing, Haberdashery and Hats  
Cor. 2nd and Seneca—Lumber Exch. Bldg.

CLOTHING—UPSTAIR CLOTHES SHOP  
Second Floor Green Bldg., Phone 2616.  
LUNDQUIST-LILLY

CONSULTING ENGINEER  
A. M. YOUNG  
Structural, Mechanical, Industrial  
604 Northern Bank & Trust Bldg.

CORSETS—Agent for the GOODWIN and  
other first-class lines. Prices \$1.50 to \$25.  
MME. A. MORRILL, 1327 Second St.

DR. C. C. TURNER, Elliott 967  
511-513 Cobb Bldg.

WESTERN  
SEATTLE, WASH. (Continued)

NU Bone Corsets—Vegetable Silk Hosiery.  
NU BONE CORSET SHOP  
Elliott 4485, 302 People's Bank Bldg.

PIANOS—JONES ROSQUIST KILLEN  
CO., INC. Home dealers. Complete lines  
first-class makes. Pianos tuned, re-  
paired, polished. 1510 3d; Main 3121.

SHOES—TURRELL SHOE CO.  
902 Second Street, Seattle, largest stock  
of shoes in the Northwest.

TAILORING—J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Mer-  
chant Tailor, suite 203, Traders' Bldg.,  
N. W. cor. Third Ave. and Marion St.

SPOKANE, WASH.  
CLOTHING—WEIN'S CLOTHING  
House, "Stylish 320 Clothes" Special-  
ists. 331 Riverside. Phone A-2793.

CORSETS—WADE CORSET SHOP  
Lessons in Corset Making.  
109 Hotel Touraine. Phone Main 3001.

DENTISTRY—DR. A. E. LOCKARD  
205 Hyde Building  
Phone Main 1335

FURRIER—BODENCKE & JACOBS—Furs  
to order. Remodeling and repairing.  
327 Riverside Ave., opposite postoffice.

GERMOND WAFFLE HOUSE—Sprague  
Hotel, 328-338 Yamhill St.  
Devoted exclusively to high-class need-  
lework, infants' wear, lingerie, etc.

GROCERIES—BUSBY BROS. MERCANTILE  
CO.—"THE QUALITY GROCERIES"—  
Our own kitchen for bakery and deli-  
cates. Fresh produce, meats, and house-  
hold goods. Department under expert supervision.  
Green produce fresh daily. First-class  
delicacies. 1115-1117 14th St. and 715 Main  
Ave. Phones: Main 630 and A-2646.

GROCERY—KING'S GROCERY  
Superior goods, service and delivery.  
Call Main, 1439 or A-2257 0147 Monroe

LADIES READY-TO-WEAR—THE FLO-  
RENCE UPSTAIRS STORE will save you  
time and money. 302 E. 4th St., Main 302.

LAUNDRY—CASCADE LAUNDRY  
Expert French Dry Cleaning.  
Phones Maxwell 286 and B-1374

MEN'S CLOTHES AND FURNISHINGS—  
The Crescent Men's Clothing Store, cor.  
Main Ave. and Wall St. Main 6672.

PATTERNS from the woman's page of  
the Monitor. Free. See or see  
BLAKELEY DRY GOODS CO.

PIANO INSTRUCTION  
JULIA VERNON BAKER  
228 E. 4th St., Main 228

PIANOS—Mason & Hamlin and others.  
Victor and Columbia Phonographs. THE  
SIMON PIANO CO., 911-115 Riverside.

PRINTING—UNION PRINTING CO. E.  
D. Furman, Prop. Fine job printing.  
Main 202 and 204, 414 1st Ave.

REAL ESTATE, Investments, Insurance,  
Loans and Rentals. Established 25  
years. C. F. CLOUGH & CO., Spokane.

SHOES—"Foot Comfort, Quality-Boon-  
to the Feet." 408 Riverside

SUITS, COATS, Dresses, Waists, Lin-  
gerie, Corsets, Shoes, Hosiery. THE  
CRESCENT, Riverside, Wall and Main.

TAILORING—HUPE  
Fashionable Day Clothes for the  
man Who Knows. 803 First Ave.

TRANSFER and Storage—THE CATER  
CO. For moving vans and baggage wag-  
ons. We hurry. Tel. Main 3285 or A-3285.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.  
DAIRY—VALLEY DAIRY stands for  
pure milk. Phone 2556.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, ladies' and chil-  
dren's ready-to-wear, bolt and fancy  
goods. A. M. JENSEN COMPANY.

MILLINERY—Leaders in exclusive styles.  
CALVEY'S STYLE SHOP, Phone 2616.  
103 East Main, Walla Walla, Wash.

MUSIC—THE FISCHER SCHOOL  
A School of High Ideals and Musical  
Achievement—Phone 1744.

PAINTING and Paper Hanging, Wall  
Paper, Paints, Linoleums, Glass, etc.  
GEORGE H. GRAHAM, 1415 W. Belmont,  
1415 Clybourn Ave., Chicago. Phone North 1635.

STATIONERY—Office Supplies, Confection-  
ery and Ice Cream. Wholesale and  
Retail. THE BOOK NOOK.

WOOD AND COAL  
ARTHUR C. THOMPSON

WESTERN  
PORTLAND, ORE. (Continued)

JEWELRY—WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Etc.  
Desk Co. "Let us equip your office."  
848-850 S. Hill 117-119 S. Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHY—The photographer of  
your town is the studio of ESTEP &  
KIRKPATRICK (Inc.), 535 S. Broad-  
way, Los Angeles. Phone 2-2375.

PRINTING—BIRLEY & ELSON PRINT-  
ING CO., Inc. E. J. Elson—C. E. Birley.  
A 1671, 134-140 S. Hill St. Main 1671.

REAL ESTATE, Loans and Fire In-  
surance. FRED M. WELLS, 705 Union  
Oil Bldg. A. 5737. Mn. 1175.

REAL ESTATE, Loans, Exchanges and  
Insurance. R. S. STEARNS, 527 I. N.  
Van Nuys Bldg. A-4674.

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS  
—Two Stores—  
628 S. Broadway and Spring at 4th

GUIDE'S GOOD FOOTWEAR  
537 Broadway—Two Stores—353 S. Spring

SHOES—INNES SHOE COMPANY  
BEST IN FOOTWEAR AND HOSE  
A-5074 258 South Broadway Main 3101

STATIONERY ENGRAVERS—Society,  
Wedding and Commercial Stationery.  
Engravers. Brandenburg Engraving  
Co., 240 Wilcox Bldg. Main 5065.

STATIONERY—Visiting Cards, Wedding  
Announcements, Kodak Filming, The  
John Metzger Co., 443 S. Spring, F-3301.

STORING AND SHIPPING—Bekins Fire-  
proof Storage. Shipping household goods  
at reduced rates. East and West bound.

TAILORS—HARTLEY & BECK  
MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS  
204-205 LISSNER BLDG.  
524 South Spring St.  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

TAILOR AND DRAPER  
B. GORDAN  
Suite 300, Union Oil Building  
228 W. First St. at Broadway  
Established 1881.

TAILORS  
HENRY G. KROHN CO.  
228 W. First St. at Broadway

TAILOR AND DRAPER  
OLIVER D. MILSON—Tel. 5-5438  
508-9 Delta Bldg., 428 So. Spring at

TRUNKS, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Hand  
Bags, Repair Work.  
549 South Broadway, F-5462.

WATCHMAKER—N. PEDERSEN, 501  
Title Guarantee Bldg., Fifth and Broad-  
way, 1929-2007, Sunset View, 2538.

WATCH REPAIRING—Highest class work  
at reasonable prices. "Sunset View"  
428 So. Broadway, F-1117. Main 6459.

PASADENA, CAL.  
BOOKS—STATIONERY  
"THE BROWN SHOP"  
190 E. Colorado St.

CLEANERS—Modern Cleaning Works.  
Dry-Cleaning, Cleaning, Phone F. O. 452.  
R. E. LANGE, 59 Main St., Pasadena.

COAL, WOOD, HAY AND GRAIN—  
Union Feed and Fuel Co., 99 E. Union  
St. Phone Col. 2039. South Pasadena  
Office, 1232 Main St. Phone Col. 439.

CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES—PASADENA  
CORSET SHOP, Mrs. H. B. Ford,  
241 E. Colorado St. Phone Col. 3388.

DENTIST—DR. AUSTIN H. PARKER,  
610 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Tele-  
phone Colorado 3569.

DRY GOODS AND LADIES' READY  
TO WEAR  
T. W. MATHER CO., Inc.  
FLORISTS—THE ORCHID  
LEADING  
FLORISTS

FLOWER SHOP—ELDRIDGE'S, 170 East  
Colorado St. Phone F. O. 327. Mail and  
telegram orders promptly delivered.

FURNITURE—NOLD FURNITURE  
COMPANY, Inc.—Both Phones 1181, 65  
to 71 N. First St., Pasadena, Cal.

FURNITURE and Draperies, Upholstering  
and furniture repairing. W. W. SWART-  
HOUT, 94 W. Colorado St. Phone F. O. 372.

HATTERS and Furnishers—Shirts to order.  
The Wickes-Hunter Dressmaking Co.,  
George A. Clark Co., J. N. Raymond ave.

JEPSON-SALISBURY CO.  
ELECTRIC FIXTURES EXCLUSIVELY  
28 East Colorado Street

LADIES' FURNISHINGS—BLACKMAN,  
Waists, Linen, Corsets and Hosiery.  
716 N. Raymond Ave.

WESTERN  
LOS ANGELES (Continued)

OFFICE FURNITURE—The Los Angeles  
Desk Co. "Let us equip your office."  
848-850 S. Hill 117-119 S. Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHY—The photographer of  
your town is the studio of ESTEP &  
KIRKPATRICK (Inc.), 535 S. Broad-  
way, Los Angeles. Phone 2-2375.

PRINTING—BIRLEY & ELSON PRINT-  
ING CO., Inc. E. J. Elson—C. E. Birley.  
A 1671, 134-140 S. Hill St. Main 1671.



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

*BOSTON AND N. E.*

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**ORGANIST** An experienced lady or  
gambler would like church position; refer-  
ences furnished. **M. ROSABEL**, SNY-  
DER, 22 South Main, Lowell, Mass. 2-  
4416.

**POSITION** In a dental parlor or man-  
agement of a small business. **THURGOOD**,  
experienced young woman. **MISS A. WRIGHT**,  
22 Jerome st., West Medford, Mass. 2-  
2222.

**PRIVATE SECRETARY**, stenographer of  
general office work, references, typing,  
single, Al penman; can also assist in  
bookkeeping, high and business school  
work. **MISS M. G. HURLEY**, 11 Aud-  
burn st., Roxbury, Mass.; for interview  
references. **MISS M. G. HURLEY**, 11 Au-  
burn st., Roxbury, Mass.; for interview  
references.

**SALESgirl** or general office work, res-  
idence Roxbury 20, first-class penman  
and high school graduate; Al reference  
and experience. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to  
all), 38 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2-  
2900.

**SEAMSTRESS** (colored) wants work by  
the day, or with dressmaker. **MRS. P.**  
**WINDSOR**, 10 Windsor st., Roxbury  
2-2222.

**SEAMSTRESS** would like work by the  
day, or with dressmaker. **MISS M. G.**  
**HURLEY**, 11 Audburn st., Roxbury 2-  
2222.

SECOND WORK wanted by a colored

SMITH, to go home nights. MISS MARY  
 SMITH, Suite 3, 16 Willow pk., Boston. 24  
 WORK, care of children of  
 street working woman. MARIE LOSAS, 11A Le-  
 worth st., Suite 3, Boston. 25  
 STENOGRAPHER wants half-day posi-  
 tion. J. K. JOHNSON, 14 Worcester sq., Boston. 26  
 STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience,  
 desires position as private secretary or  
 stenographer. MISS MIRIAM WILLIAMSON, 27  
 Mackey st., Boston. 27  
 STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experi-  
 enced, wants situation in insurance or  
 office. E. L. CONNER, 123 B st., Lowell, Mass. 27  
 STENOGRAPHER, young lady of experi-  
 ence desires stenographic or typewriting  
 position. Miss MARY ANN FEELING, 151  
 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Br. 151

FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Knee-

WANTED—Housework, plain sewing or mending by the day or hour. Reply by mail to BLAKE, 22 Pearson av., South Scituate, Mass.

WANTED—Position to care for child a few hours a day; references. LULU WATSON, 100 Bedford st., Boston.

WANTED—Position where I can make clothes and children need dressmaker; willing to do anything about the house. LOUISE BROWN, 2 Ripley ter., Newton Center.

WANTED—Studios or small apartment for a clean few hours daily, no cooking, by a refined colored woman. MARY WILSON; 100 Bedford st., Boston.

YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, attending

YOUNG, desires position as stenographer,  
 working full time, would like to work  
 spare time; can give all day Saturday;  
 several years' experience as stenographer  
 and can furnish first-class references; 32  
 Franklin St., Boston, 24  
 TELE. (free to all) 3 Kneeland St.  
 Boston; EC. 0900. 24  
 YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like  
 position as waitress, nights, Wte Mts.  
 HARRY WILLIAMS, 131 W. Lenox St., Suite  
 2, Boston 22  
 YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER, competent, cap-  
 able of doing or recommending any  
 housework by the week; would go any dis-  
 tance. NELLIE BROWN, 182 Pleasant st.,  
 Boston 22  
 YOUNG LADY would like to care for  
 apartments during day or store  
 work; CAMEL S. WILLING; best of refer-  
 ences; ETHEL S. SULLIVAN, care F.  
 F. Barrett, Suite 3, 30 Gibson St.,  
 Boston, Mass. 23  
 YOUNG WOMAN with small child would

## EASTERN STATES

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

**SHOES**—Lasters and second lasters on  
singles; 44 per cent advance; first class  
even cut; **WILLIAM C. BRIGGS**, 324  
Johnson St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 24

**WANTED**—A number of colored male  
workers for our factory and retail candy  
store; apply to **THE MIRROR  
CANDY COMPANY**, 431-443 Hudson st.,  
New York. 24

**WANTED**—Experienced salesman to sell  
Apply **ANDREW T. ALEXANDER**,  
100 South 3d Av., New York 24

**YOUNG BOYS**, 16 to 17 years of age, wear-  
ing knickerbockers, to act as messengers.  
Contact by **GREEN & SIEGEL COOPER**  
with superintendent's office, main  
building, New York. 24

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**EXPERIENCED CASHIERS** wanted for

GENERAL MAID wanted in family of  
small apartment; home at night. MRS.

**H. MITCHELL**, 374 Wadsworth av. 25  
New York.

**HOUSEWORK** GIRL for family and  
good cook; good salary; an im-  
migrant home. Address **MRS. A. B.**  
**ORGAN**, 546 West 147th st., New York 25.

**MILINERY**—Experienced machine girl  
for alterations. **E. EPSTEIN**, 23  
Division st., New York.

**MOTHER'S HELPER**—Refined, responsi-  
ble, careful young woman to assist mother;  
excellent references. **MRS. J. N.**  
Refined home; wages \$30; references ex-  
changed. Write **MRS. G. H. MITCHELL**,  
Department 10, 100 W. 11th st., New York.

**OPERATORS**—experienced on bookmak-  
ing machines; also rounders; good wages; open  
top. **ALEXANDER BROS.**, 682 Broad-  
way, New York.

**MRS. H. M. MAY & CO.**, New York, require  
services of a number of young women,  
20 to 25 years of age, as stock clerks; good  
opportunity for beginners. Address at the

ent positions to qualified applicants. Ap-  
plications should be submitted to the  
office of the General Manager.

WANTED—Woman to act as helper to  
dry; good home in country; no washing  
mail salary. MRS. R. DYE, 513 W. La-  
yette st., Morristown, Pa. 22

WANTED—A young woman for office  
work; must understand telephone switch-  
board so as to be able to relieve the op-  
erator; apply or address THE MIRROR,  
11 Hudson st., cor. Morton st., New  
York. 24

### Which Should Be Consulted

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# Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities

While the activities of the real estate business are expected to be laid aside temporarily at this season of the year, it is very gratifying to note that the sum total of last week's figures are in excess of 1912, the banner year, and although 1913 shows a few thousand under 1911 in amounts needed to finance the deals, still the number of transactions and the number of mortgages are greater this year than they were for the same period of either of the past two years. Boston in many respects does not seem to be swayed very much by outside influences, but rather promotes and maintains a standard of its own when applied to real estate, and at all times there are those who have the courage of their convictions, ready to invest money in real estate as the basis of all material security.

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Dec. 20, 1913:

Transactions	Mts	Amount
Dec. 15.....	81	\$101,960
Dec. 16.....	84	104,695
Dec. 17.....	88	224,014
Dec. 18.....	86	107,800
Dec. 19.....	72	233,150
Dec. 20.....	63	90,000
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>454</b>	<b>\$1,041,290</b>
Same week 1912.....	448	1,030,794
Same week 1911.....	388	1,096,185
Week Dec. 13, 1913.....	425	1,333,620

## BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

Another apartment house has changed hands on Hemenway street, consisting of a four-story brick building at No. 65, corner of a passageway and almost opposite Norway street. It was owned by Edward W. Forster and sold to E. Baker Evans. There is a ground area of 2000 square feet, taxed for \$4200, and this amount is included in the \$30,000 assessment.

Elizabeth Loughery has taken title to a three-story brick house and lot situated at 456-458 Huntington avenue, corner of Greenleaf street, Back Bay. It is assessed to Edward F. Cassell at \$9200, and the 1311 square feet of land carries \$3500 of that amount.

## PURCHASES IN BRIGHTON

One of those large brick and stone apartment houses in Brighton has just changed hands, whereby E. Baker Evans becomes the owner of an excellent investment property, numbered 160 Strathmore road, between Commonwealth avenue and Chestnut Hill avenue. It was owned by Edward W. Forster and assessed for \$80,000. The 11,030 square feet of land carries \$5600 of that amount.

Marion W. Smith has purchased a brick dwelling from Josiah G. Miller, located 1781 Commonwealth avenue, corner of Wallingford road, all valued by the assessors at \$8600, \$2000 of which applies to the 7350 square feet of land.

**SOMERVILLE IMPROVEMENT**  
Through the office of Myer Dana, Boston, Goldie Swartz has conveyed to Frances Long a lot of land containing about 3500 square feet on the corner of Summer and School streets in Somerville with a frontage of 100 feet on Summer street and 30 feet on School street upon which the purchaser will at once erect a brick structure to consist of seven stores.

## CHARLESTOWN SALE

Ellen Powers estate has sold to Annie Griffin, the frame dwelling house No. 172 Bunker Hill street, corner of Trenton street, together with 1234 square feet of land. Improvements are assessed for \$3000 and the land carries \$1800. Total \$4800.

## MALDEN TRANSACTION

Former President Edwin Troland of the Malden Board of Trade has purchased the George P. Cox Company block on Pleasant street, corner of Commercial street, Malden, assessed for \$26,900. This is the fourth business block on Pleasant street purchased by Mr. Troland during the past year. The property has 113 feet frontage on Pleasant street and 150 feet on Commercial street, with five stores on the Pleasant street side and smaller buildings in the rear.

## BOSTON COMMERCE CHAMBER HELPS TRAVELING SALESMEN

Assists in Obtaining Agreement With Railroads Whereby Sample Trunks May Be Sent by Freight Without Crating or Wire Strapping—Rule in Effect Jan. 1

Traveling salesmen may ship their sample trunks by freight after Jan. 1 without crating them or binding wire around them.

This convenience has been obtained for the salesmen from the official classification committee of the railroads by the joint efforts of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association of New York and the eastern commercial traffic committee.

The only condition is that the salesmen must see that their trunks are sealed against opening in transit.

Although no reduction was made in the classification of these trunks, as was also advocated, the decision to accept same for shipment provided they are sealed in the manner required, is considered by the chamber as a step in the right direction. It is hoped that it will prove to the satisfaction of the railroads that salesmen's sample trunks are as good, if not better packages for freight than the ordinary shipping cases.

In the past the railroads have refused to accept such trunks unless they were boxed or strapped with wood, iron or twisted wire straps, it being contended that without this protection any one so inclined would find it an easy matter to open the trunk by means of duplicate

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Isaac Heller to Jennie Parker, Berkeley st., q. 1.  
Edward F. Cassell to Elizabeth Loughery, Huntington av. and Greenleaf st.; q. 1.  
Joseph C. Herlick, mtee., to Joseph C. Herlick, Harrison av.; d. \$800.  
Emily A. Hamill to William J. Cronin, Sharon st.; q. 1.  
Edna W. Wadsworth to Harry W. Savage et al. trs., Westland av.; q. 1.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
Annie G. Coogan to William L. Cotton, 11 and 13th sts.; q. 1.  
Alexander Garley to Catherine M. Robinson et al., Eighth st.; q. 1.  
William E. Barrows to John J. Collins, Broadway and F and Athens sts.; q. 1.

**ROXBURY**  
Edward W. Forster to E. Baker Evans, Hemmery st.; q. 1.  
Jerome A. Macdonald to William E. Barrows, Ruggles st.; q. 1.  
William E. Barrows to Benjamin J. Beal, Humboldt av. and Brookledge st.; d. \$80.  
Abraham Kaplan est. to Benjamin J. Beal, Humboldt av. and Brookledge st.; d. \$80.

**DORCHESTER**  
Catherine J. Fearer to Lillian A. Douse, Columbia rd.; q. 1.  
Lillian A. Douse to Lemuel H. Lane, Columbia rd.; q. 1.  
Moody Land Trust to Matilda Sutermeister, 2 lots; d. \$1.  
Lillian A. Douse to William N. Swain, Stanwood st.; w. 1.

**WINTHROP**  
William N. Swain to Lillian Murray, Stanwood st.; w. 1.  
John J. Collins to William E. Barrows, Center st.; q. 1.  
William E. Barrows to William E. Barrows, Wolcott st.; q. 1.

**WEST ROXBURY**  
Christine Brennis et al. to William Slade et al., Hyde Park av.; q. 1.  
William E. Barrows to Amanda Jensen, Croswell av.; q. 1.  
Same to John J. Kelley et al., Riverview st.; q. 1.

**BRIGHTON**  
Henry Loughery to Elizabeth Loughery, Royal rd.; q. 1.  
Edward W. Forster to E. Baker Evans, Strathmore rd.; q. 1.  
Evelyn T. Boynton to Hannah Mooney, Colonial rd.; q. 1.  
Willard Welsh to Margaret Connelly, Spring st.; q. 1.

**CHARLESTOWN**  
Ellen Powers est. to Annie Griffin, Bunker Hill and Trenton sts.; d. \$3025.  
Same to same, Lexington st.; d. \$1500.

**CHELSEA**  
Max A. Daniel to N. E. Smelting & Refining Co., Fifth st.; w. 1.

**WINTHROP**  
Louis A. Ginsburg to Henry G. Harris, River rd.; 8 lots; q. 1.

**REVERE**  
I. Edwin Reed to Anna E. Reed, Winthrop av.; q. 1.  
Grace E. Butler to Salvatore Di Persio, Revere and Lee sts.; q. 1.

**BUILDING NOTICES**  
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

James st., 82 rear, ward 23; Chas. Breiding; Lake st., 58, rear 25; J. H. Sullivan, G. Bennington st., 408 to 6 Broad st., ward 1; Geo. Caledonia; move store and dwelling.

Federal st., 14-20, ward 7; Associated Trust; alter office.  
Park st., 613, ward 7; P. Cording; alter store and dwelling.  
Washington st., 234, ward 6; George S. Parker; store and offices.

**PRESIDENT MAKES VACATION PLANS**  
WASHINGTON—President Wilson intends that his vacation at Pass Christian, Miss., shall be freed entirely from official activity. The President will see no visitors, will engage in no voluminous correspondence, and will isolate himself for three weeks of recreation and quiet thinking.

It was stated today that he will not fill the vacancies on the interstate commerce commission until he returns. The President, who hopes to leave here tomorrow, will not be accompanied by Secretary Tumulty.

**NEW YORK ARRIVALS**  
Strs George Washington, Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg; Hawaiian, Rio Janeiro via St. Lucia; Bermudian, Bermuda; Brazos, San Juan, etc.; Obidense, Port Antonio; Antilles, New Orleans; Geechee, Galveston; Cambridge, Mediterranean ports; Marianne, Mediterranean ports; Del 21, strs America, Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg; La Lorraine, Havre; Narragansett, Liverpool; New York, Rotterdam; Rotterdam, Verd and Boulogne; Meltonian, Antwerp; Verdi, Buenos Aires, etc.; Pascal, Santos, etc.; Sieglinde, Santos, etc.; Mandeville, Belize, etc.; Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Port Morant, etc.; Mayaro, Trinidad, etc.; Guantamo, Tampico, etc.; Chatham, Tuxpan; Haakon VII, Laguna; Luristan, Matanzas; Caribbean, Bermuda; City of Montgomery, Savannah; Mecklenburg, Wilmington, N. C.; Jefferson, Newport News and Norfolk; Tyler, do; Delaware, Philadelphia; Bayamon, Boston.

**COASTWISE TRAFFIC**  
BALTIMORE, Dec. 21—Arrd, strs Dorchester, Providence via Norfolk and left on return; Swanee, Jacksonville and Savannah.

Below, strs Horley, from Tampico; Belfast, from Huelva; schr William H. Yerkes, from Portaua.

Sailed, strs Nantucket, Boston via Norfolk; Philadelphia, London, Havre and Antwerp; Myrtle Holme, Tampa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21, Arrd strs Hippolyte Dumois, Port Antonio; Prince Rupert, New York; Apache, do and left for Jacksonville; Kataladin, Jacksonville and left for Boston.

Sld strs Santa Cruz, New York; schr Grace Seymour, Savannah.

CALVESTON, Dec. 20—Arrived strs Torridge, Buenos Aires via St. Lucia; Giulio, Boca Grande; Escrib, Buenos Aires; Hornby Castle, London; Satilla, New York; 21, Elisabeth, Sagua; Herbert G. Wylie, Tampico; Indiana, Liverpool via St. George; Ryde, Pensacola.

Sld 21, strs Ellis, Bocas del Toro; Geechee, New York.

NEWPORT NEWS, Dec. 20—Arrd strs Caucasian, Port Arthur and left for London; Welbury, Savannah and left for Liverpool.

Cld str Vulcano, Genoa.

Sld strs Malmstad, Bremen, Dunerle, Hamburg.

**SAVING SHOWN IN DENVER'S BUDGET**  
DENVER, Col.—The annual budget for city and county expenses during 1914 shows a total appropriation of \$2,881,008. The actual saving is \$8212, but this amount should be swelled by an item called the urgent deficiency fund, which amounts to \$74,246, making the budget show a saving of \$82,458, says the Times.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Prices were firm and fish in good demand at T wharf today. Several vessels were at the pier with catches, although the total receipts were light for a Monday. Arrivals: Steamer Foam 47,700 pounds, steamer Gyda 37,200, schooners Sylvania 41,000, Manomet 22,500, Elizabeth W. Nunan 13,500, Teumseh 7400, Jeanette 9000, Evelyn M. Thompson 10,500, Genesta 13,600, Stranger 11,300, Russell 20,600, Emily Sears 9400, Harriet 6900, Actor 10,800, Maxwell 1000, Adeline 6900 and Elsie 46,500. The Elsie also had 200 pounds halibut, Foam 200 soles, 7500 scrod, Isabel 50 barrels fresh herring and Teumseh two sharks. Dealers' prices per hundredweight were: Steak cod \$9, market cod \$3.50, haddock \$7, pollock \$2.75, large hake \$5.75, medium hake \$3.25 and cusk \$3.25.

Although three vessels made port at Gloucester today with cargoes of cured fish, the gill netters supplied the markets with the only fresh fish on hand today. Cured fish was brought in by the schooners Lillian from Jonesport, Ralph G. Grant from New Harbor, and Triton. Gill netters hauled for an approximate total of 250,000 pounds for two days. Most of the latter was pollock.

Completing a passage from Buenos Aires, which occupied about 100 days, the British ship Avon, Captain Rafuse, has made port. Since leaving the South American port the Avon met head winds and gales. From Barbados to Boston 42 days was taken. The ship reported just outside of Boston harbor several days ago, but during the night was blown to sea again.

## PORT OF BOSTON

### Arrivals

Str Grecia (Ger), Lerche, Hamburg.  
Str A W Perry (Br), Hawes, Charlotte, town, P. E. I. via Halifax, N. S.

Str Edison Light, Keech, Sewalls Point, United States collier Orion from Norfolk.

Tug Concord Betts, twg bgs Havana, Newport News, Fall River, Norfolk and Tipton, Norfolk for Salem.

Tg John G. Chandler, Mott, New Bedford.

### Cleared

Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.  
Str City of Memphis, Garfield, Savannah.

Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.  
Str City of Rockland, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Str Governor Cobb, Allan, Key West, by Eastern S. S. Corp.

**Sailed**  
Strs Ontario, Baltimore via Newport News; James S. Whitney, New York; Kioto (Br) do; Calvin Austin, for Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; Governor Cobb, Key West; tugs John T. Donohue, twg bgs Summit Hill, New York; Marion and Edgewater, fr Edge-water; Piedmont, twg bgs Numbers 10, Baltimore; 25 and 19 for Baltimore; John G. Chandler, Vineyard Haven twg bgs Ruth and Lotie, for Philadelphia; International, Philadelphia twg bgs Kohinoor, Skippack and Tunnel Ridge.

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## DAYTON'S CITY MANAGER MAPS OUT HIS WORK

Cincinnati Engineer Selected to Conduct Government and the Upbuilding of the Municipality, Discusses Plans With Board

## TAKES OFFICE SOON

DAYTON, O.—H. M. Waite, the Cincinnati city engineer, appointed by the city commission, as the business manager of Dayton, at a salary of \$12,500, has conferred with the local body relative to the preliminary work that must be given attention before the advent of the new administration on Jan. 1, 1914, says the News.

None of the appointments have been announced and will probably not be made known within the next several days. However, according to a statement published in a Cincinnati paper, it is highly probable that the newly appointed manager will bring with him his chief assistant in the city engineer's office in Cincinnati, James E. Barlow, and install him at the head of the local city engineering department.

When he returned to his home after the meeting of the local commission, Manager Waite took with him a schedule of the offices, together with detailed information as to the amount of money he will have available with which to maintain the city during the next year and it was presumed that he has devoted some time to a study of the situation and will announce his deductions to the city commission at the next conference.

While it has not been announced definitely, it is understood that while there will be an almost immediate change in the heads of the local departments, the subordinates will be retained until the new manager is able to adjust matters.

## PANAMANS ASK DISMISSAL OF ALL COLOMBIANS

President Porras Urged to Banish Detractors of Republic and Employ Loyal Persons Only

PANAMA, C. Z.—An open letter has been addressed to President Porras demanding banishment of the republic's detractors and dismissal of all Colombians holding government positions in Panama.

An additional demand is that the police corps be composed exclusively of Panamanians. At the present time about one third of the teachers' staff in the schools of the republic is composed of Colombians, and there are several in the police department.

The leaders of the anti-Colombian movement say that if there are not enough Panamanian teachers to supply the schools teachers from Chile or Spain should be engaged.

It is reported that another anti-Colombian exhibition is being arranged for Thursday next, but the government may try to prevent a repetition of the scenes of last Thursday night, when several houses occupied by Colombians were stoned.

The editor of La Patria, a local anti-administration organ with Colombian leanings, has been the object of threats in the last day or two.

## CITY AUDITORIUM PROJECT REVIVED IN PORTLAND, ORE.

Commissioner Begins Movement to Construct \$500,000 Public Building Voted by the People

PORTLAND, Ore.—Arrangements for Portland's new \$500,000 public auditorium are to be started at once is the announcement of City Commissioner Brewster, in whose hands the auditorium question has been left. He says that, inasmuch as the bond market has picked up, he believes the time has arrived for the selection of a site for and the commencement of work on the auditorium building authorized by the voters several years ago.

A complete investigation of the working plans, which were prepared by J. H. Freedlander, an architect of New York, selected in national competition, and plans submitted by the East Side Business Men's Club is to be made first. Then Commissioner Brewster says he will get down to the task of selecting a site.

Commissioner Brewster expects to be able to make a report on the plans by Jan. 1 or soon afterward, says the Oregonian so that work on the building can be started possibly next summer.

**RECEPTION DATED MARCH 19**  
ARLINGTON, Mass.—The annual reception to club presidents and union conference of art, literature and music sections of the State Federation of Women's Clubs are to be held in the new Robbins Memorial town hall on March 19.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	Dec.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Bremen for Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Venezia, for Naples, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
La Lorraine, for Havre, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Minnetonka, for London, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Pretoria, for Hamburg, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
St. Louis, for Southampton, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Chicago, for Havre, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Freuden, for Bremen, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Minnetonka, for London, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Czar, for Rotterdam, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
America, for Naples and Genoa, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Cambria, for Liverpool, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
La Savoie, for Havre, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Laura, for Mediterranean ports, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Freuden, for Antwerp, via Dover, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Majestic, for Southampton, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Ulfonia, for Mediterranean ports, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23

#### WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	Dec.
Megantic, for New York, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Winifreda, for Boston, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Carnegie, for New York, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Empress of Ireland, for Halifax, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Arctic, for Boston, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Haverford, for Philadelphia, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23

#### Sailings from London

Sailings from London	Dec.
Minneapolis, for New York, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Sailings from Southampton	
New York, for New York, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
President Lincoln, for New York, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
St. Paul, for New York, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23

#### Sailings from Glasgow

Sailings from Glasgow	Dec.
Cameroon, for New York, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Ionian, for Portland, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23

#### Sailings from Hamburg

Sailings from Hamburg	Dec.
Prinz Adalbert, for Philadelphia, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
President Lincoln, for New York, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23
Hanover, for Boston, etc., at 10 a. m. Sunday.	23

#### FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES

Mails for—	Dec.
Europe, Africa (except South), West Asia for India, etc., specially addressed for France, via Esquimaud and Liverpool.	23
Europe, Africa (except South), West Asia for India, etc., specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt and British East Africa), via Havre.	23
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.	23
Europe, Africa (except South), West Asia and East India, via Plymouth and Bremen.	23

Except parcel post. Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York or Boston to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:45 p. m. For other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than the time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p. m., also Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., Dec. 22, and 7 a. m., Dec. 23 and 24.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than closing time shown above.

Parcel post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Thursday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Friday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Monday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Thursday, Jan. 1, at 10 p. m.

**TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS**  
Mails for—  
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Mails for







# Late News of Finance, Industry, Trade and Railroads

## TEXAS COTTON TERRITORY BENEFITED BY THE FLOODS

Overflow Waters Have Left a Deposit of Silt Which Serves as Best Soil Fertilizer That Could be Placed on Lands—Prime Market Factors

GALVESTON, Tex.—Light trading has characterized the cotton markets in Texas during the past two weeks, occasioned chiefly by flood conditions prevailing in the state and by the waiting attitude maintained by the trade in view of the anticipated issuance of the government's ginning report and estimate for the total crop of 1912-13. The excessive rains of two weeks ago caused practically all streams in Texas to break through levee protecting work and overflow vast bottoms of rich alluvial plains. Railroad bridges were washed out and rail traffic completely demoralized for 10 days. These conditions have naturally made it impossible for cotton to be shipped from interior points to Galveston and business has been very slack.

One good result will come of these floods, however, and it is already being discussed by cotton men and others. The overflow waters that covered the valleys of the Brazos and Colorado rivers in Texas sometimes for a distance of 30 miles on either side of these streams have left a deposit of silt which will serve as the best fertilizer that could be placed on these lands by the farmers. These river bottoms for next year will be the richest they have been since the levees were constructed several years ago and the flood waters retained within the river banks. If overflows during the growing and planting season do not come there should be bounteous crops grown next year. Already planters are looking forward to this fact and are making preparations to get seed for planting. Practically all corn and cotton for seeding in the flooded districts have been washed away or damaged to such extent that they are unfit for seeding and scarcity of cotton seed in Texas will make it difficult for farmers and planters generally to procure sufficient seed of good quality for planting purposes. These conditions at present, as far as the new crop is concerned, are exerting but little influence on the cotton markets.

The chief factors of the market for the past two weeks outside of the flood conditions in Texas have been the government report of the cotton ginned to Dec. 1, which report was given out on Monday, Dec. 8, and the government estimate of the total crop for 1912-13, which was made public Friday, Dec. 12. While both these figures were about as the trade expected, the market showed advances of from 16 to 21 points immediately after their issuance. It must be understood, however, that these advances were not altogether to be laid at the doors of the government's figures. It is recognized that these figures exerted considerable influence on the course taken by prices, but there was also a bullish influence from the week-end figures showing takings by spinners and cotton brought into sight.

The ginner report showed a total of 12,081,100 bales ginned up to Dec. 1, and the government estimate for the crop was for 13,077,000 bales exclusive of linters. With this estimate by the government it is figured by conservative cotton men in Galveston, men who have been

close students of cotton statistics for many years, that the commercial crop should show near 14,200,000 bales. Last year the linters amounted to 602,600 bales and during the preceding year to 556,276 bales. This year it is generally estimated that the crop of linters should reach 600,000 bales.

The government estimate is considered as authoritative, and has set at rest a great deal of confusion resulting from private estimates which have ranged all the way from 13,500,000 bales to 15,800,000 bales. Last year the government estimate was 13,820,000 bales, which with 602,600 bales of linters, made a commercial crop of 14,422,600 bales. The actual result, as given at the close of the season, was 14,104,000 bales, the government having overestimated the crop by 318,600 bales. On the other hand, the government estimate made on Dec. 12, 1911 of 14,885,000 bales, with 556,276 bales linters, proved to be 60,724 bales short of the actual figures as given at the close of the season. With these two estimates for the two years immediately previous, some members of the trade are hopeful that the government experts may this year strike a happy medium and hit the figures almost exactly.

The spinners takings for the week just closed amounted to 460,000 bales, as compared with 475,000 bales during the same week last year, and 435,000 bales during the same week of the year previous. Takings of spinners since Sept. 1 are placed at 5,235,000 bales, as compared with 4,797,000 bales during the same time last year and 4,589,000 bales up to the same date the year previous. This good showing of the takings by spinners has led the trade to believe that there is a much better demand for cotton at present prices than previous reports indicated; also that, despite the prevailing low grades, the demand of the trade is such that it must be taken up.

Cotton brought into sight for the week just closed is between 480,000 and 518,000 bales, as compared with 578,360 bales during the same time last year. The into sight figures would have been some larger had it not been for the flooded condition in Texas.

The main factor in the market within the next few weeks will be the manner in which the flooded districts in Texas recover from the overflows and make preparations for the new crop. The overflows in Texas constitute the richest and most fertile cotton producing sections of the state, and unless these districts recover and are placed in position to plant and make a new crop next year, the production of cotton in Texas will be materially reduced. Relief is being given the stricken districts and already funds are being collected to purchase seed for these planters and all indications point to a speedy rehabilitation of these districts. If the rehabilitation takes place and seed is furnished the planters, conditioned that floods in the spring do not overflow these valleys again and prevent planting, these sections of the state should produce an abundant crop next year.

## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Certificates of incorporation have been issued by the secretary of state to the following domestic companies:

Thrasher's Inn, Inc., of Boston and South Royalton, Vt., of which the incorporators are, Benjamin F. Thrasher, Webster Thrasher, George M. Faulkner and the authorized capital is \$40,000.

The Asphalt Roof Coating Company, Limited, Boston; John Swift, George S. Parker, Frank B. Tucker; \$100,000.

Charles T. Smith Company, Inc., New Bedford; James P. Doran, Charles T. Smith, Philip Genesky; \$12,000; fruit extracts.

Prior & Mahoney Company, Boston; George H. Prior, Frank J. Leach, Edith L. Emerson; \$30,000; fish.

New System Dental Company, Newburyport; Arthur J. Hewett, Mary E. Hewett; \$3000.

The J. Meyers Company, Boston; J. Meyers and William Shepard; hatters; \$12,000.

The Friend Machine Company, Melrose; Leslie A. Friend, Victor A. Friend, Robert Friend; \$2000.

The Saskatchewan Land & Trading Co., Boston and Moosejaw, province of Saskatchewan, Can.; John W. Pennington, S. Leland Montague, Louis W. Sumner, Hiram H. Powers; \$1,250,000; land development. Mr. Pennington holds 4500 shares preferred and 7997 shares of common stock of the company.

Annisquam Island Land Company, Boston; Storer F. Crafts, Bernard W. Hill, Malcolm Chesley; \$50,000.

William J. Thompson, Inc., Somerville; Felix J. Carr, William J. Thompson, William J. Dooner; produce; \$25,000.

The W. J. Genieson Flour Company, Springfield and Minneapolis, Minn.; Guy B. Flint, James H. Mulcare, William C. Gooding; \$50,000.

Smith & Perkins, Inc., Brockton; Howard Smith, Henry L. Perkins, Fred J. Thompson; \$25,000; lantern slides.

International Standard Supply & Manufacturing Company, Boston; Her-

man E. Beedy, Hurlburt L. Plummer, John R. Smith; \$50,000; patents.

Dugdale-Mackissock Company, Lowell; Frederick Dugdale, Francis B. Dugdale, Robert Mackissock; \$5000; grocers.

Harbor Manufacturing Company, Boston; Frederick B. Smith, Lynn A. Loomis; wearing apparel; \$5000.

Merchants National Mercantile Agency, Boston; George W. Reed, Alfred S. Bruno, Margaret H. Brainerd; \$3000; credits.

Hunt Specialty Manufacturing Company, Westboro; William H. Whitten, Jonathan A. Hunt, Mary W. Hunt; hardware; \$15,000.

The Healy & Lyons Company, Boston; Patrick F. Lyons, Patrick J. Healey, Edmund H. Healy; \$15,000; fish.

Albani Lunch Company, Boston; George F. Moulton, James R. Flannigan, Ernest H. Johnson; \$10,000; bakers.

The Ideal Market Company, Lawrence; John R. Harris, John C. Harris, William S. Harris; \$10,000.

The Lever Cream Separator Company, Boston; Henry N. Fisher, Orin G. Braden, Charles F. Pinkham; \$50,000.

The Incomparable Cloak & Suit Company, Boston; Max J. Heichman, Peter Heichman, Florence A. Cleary; \$5000.

## GRAIN IS HELD BY THE FARMERS

MINNEAPOLIS.—Farmers in our territory in southern Minnesota and northern Iowa have been persistently holding back their grain in many instances," said A. B. Cutts, assistant traffic manager of Minneapolis & St. Louis road. "The consequence is that there is much greater tonnage of grain yet to come forward than is generally supposed. I look for a free movement of wheat early next year, and expect that the present movement will be augmented when the first touch of winter comes on, as the farmers have been taking advantage of the unusually mild December to do their plowing."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

London cable says no less than 75 per cent of recent Port of London loan was left in hands of underwriters.

Madison Beet Sugar Company of Madison, Wis., will reduce operations 50 per cent in 1914, due to coming free sugar.

Three of largest trust companies in New York city paid November coupons totaling \$15,080,832, and withheld for income tax \$7789.

Central Trust Company of New York will pay employees usual Christmas bonus of 50 per cent of salaries. President Wallace is expected to be voted \$50,000 as for past several years.

Rhoades & Co., of New York, were the successful bidders for \$800,000 4 1/2 per cent 40-year Cincinnati sewer improvement bonds. The bonds are being offered by the bankers on a basis to yield 4 1/2 per cent.

Application of Reading Transit & Light Company for authority to increase funded debt from \$750,000 to \$500,000 is to provide a bond issue large enough to take care of financing for a number of years.

Connecticut tax against New Haven road is levied on 1,510,008 shares, valued at \$112 this year, against 1,735,715 shares a year ago at \$135.50. Net value of main line for taxation purposes is \$144,230,693, compared with \$187,636,821. Tax is \$868,832, against \$974,161.

The nomination committee of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce has unanimously chosen Charles B. Kelley, president of the American Public Utilities Company of Grand Rapids and vice-president of the Commercial Savings Bank of Grand Rapids, as sole nominee for president of the Association of Commerce.

## ILLINOIS PUBLIC UTILITY STATUS

CHICAGO.—The Commonwealth Edison Company plans friendly suit to test legality of new public utility commission, which assumes jurisdiction Jan. 1. An official says: "It is our policy to try to meet public demand as legally expressed, but we may want to issue bonds, and this law states no issue shall be recognized unless approved by the commission. The investor will demand proof that the commission is legal."

The head of another large company says: "We'll pay no attention to any order this commission may give, on belief that appointments the Governor may make will not be legal without the Senate's confirmation, and there is no indication of a special session of the Legislature."

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 442,800 head, a decrease of 10,887 head, but they were 109,178 head heavier than last year. Arrivals of hogs increased 4,213 head for the week and 109,511 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle were 2474 head larger than those of the preceding week, but fell off 528 head as compared with the same week of 1912. Sheep receipts were 54,574 head under those of the previous week, but gained 195,000 head over the corresponding period one year ago.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended Dec. 20:

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Hogs	248,438	207,225	138,927
Cattle	96,993	94,519	67,821
Sheep	127,369	181,943	127,174
Totals	442,800	433,687	333,922

NEW YORK.—Reports from Los Angeles are that city officials and the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company, the Pacific Light & Power Company and Southern California Edison Company have agreed on preliminary terms regarding leasing of the electric distribution systems to the municipality.

The city will build a municipal hydro-electric plant in connection therewith.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

	Second week Dec.	1912	1911
From Jan. 1	\$172,595	\$355,302	\$37,298
TOLLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN			
Second week Dec.	\$104,281	\$113,092	
From July 1	2,222,396	303,504	

ARGENTINE RAILWAY

	Wee ended Dec. 6.	1912	1911
From July 1	\$49,250	\$60,390	
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES			
Second week Dec.	\$718,224	\$8,674	
From July 1	16,838,506	518,933	

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	November	1912	1911
Operating rev.	\$7,926,250	\$11,141,101	
Operating expenses	6,337,737	18,715	
Net operating rev.	1,588,513	1,132,916	
From July 1			
Operating rev.	44,744,039	307,798	
Operating expenses	32,254,369	1,817,878	
Net operating rev.	12,489,670	1,220,920	
From July 1			
Operating rev.	\$1,200,065	\$19,235	
From July 1	28,800,948	1,006,704	

Decrease.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK.—Commercial bar silver, 57 1/2; Mexican dollars, 44 1/2 c.

LONDON.—Bar silver, 26 13-16d, unchanged.

## LOUISIANA BONDS

The syndicate which is offering the \$10,991,500 state of Louisiana 4 1/2 per cent refunding bonds has sold over \$7,000,000 of the issue.

## TEN MILLIONS REQUIRED BY TERMINAL CO.

Reorganization Plan of Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Involves an Assessment Upon Company's Bondholders

## SHIPMENTS OF ROAD

NEW YORK.—It is learned that the uses to which the \$10,000,000 of new money needed in connection with the reorganization plan of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway will be for the purchase of 2000 cars at a total cost of about \$2,000,000; \$3,000,000 to pay off receivers' certificates; \$2,800,000 which the company owes to the Wabash Railroad Company and the payment of which will free the coal company stock; \$1,000,000 for improvements on the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal, the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, and \$1,500,000 for other purposes.

At the meeting the statement was made that the company is now shipping about 300,000 tons of coal monthly, whereas formerly only 150,000 tons a month were moved. It is soft coal and the statement was made that it is being disposed of at a very satisfactory price. Shipments are being made to Baltimore and New York. After the reorganization is completed, it was stated, the company will earn from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000 a year over charges. At present it is said to be earning about 8 per cent on its actual cost.

The new plan will involve an assessment upon bondholders of between 33 and 35 per cent. It is stated a majority of bondholders have already expressed their willingness to meet this assessment.

Hearings are now in progress in Cleveland on all the various legal actions in which the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company is directly or indirectly involved. Apparently some little time yet will be required to complete them. No matter how the court decides the most important cases it is positively stated that an appeal will be taken. Some interests in the company believe that it will be impossible on that account alone to bring about a reorganization in the near future.

While the meeting of the bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company last Thursday was regarded preliminary in character and to sound some of the larger interests upon their willingness to pay a substantial assessment, it is expected that steps will be taken as rapidly as possible and practicable toward bringing out a reorganization plan. The condition of the investment market will play its part.

## MONEY DEMAND IN WEST KEEPS RATES STRONG

CHICAGO.—The incessant demand for funds is keeping rates of discount throughout the western money market well up to 6 per cent. In addition to holiday requirements, grain dealers have come into the market during the past week with requests for accommodation from the leading banks on a broader basis than heretofore, and while their demands are acceded to, any loans of this character are only made on a four to six months' period.

There are some signs of further business recession, but it must be remembered, the season of stock taking is close at hand and retail dealers are reluctant to place orders until after the first of the year, and hence the manufacturing end naturally feels the conservative policy adhered to in this respect. Liquidation and curtailment in all lines of trade should cause a larger amount of money to be placed in banks, but the larger institutions report deposits only of fair proportion.

The first of the new year brings with it, interest and dividend requirements, so it is hardly probable that any apparent easiness in rates will be forthcoming for a few months at least. The passing of the currency bill will have a beneficial effect on the general situation, if nothing more than to enable the public to know just how and what conditions have to be met. The situation with the country banks has made no material change, their balances at the larger centers continue at the same level as in the past several months, and requests for loans from the majority of sections are fully as urgent as heretofore.

Bankers at St. Louis report their reserves gradually increasing under the liquidation of agricultural loans. Deposits are of fairly good volume, but in most instances lower than in other years at this time. Business, however, is generally of a favorable character, although weather conditions are adverse to many lines of trade.

## OCTOBER RAILROAD EARNINGS

NEW YORK.—October earnings of steam roads in the United States as reported to the interstate commerce commission, compared with a year ago, follow:

	1913	1912
Total revenue	\$290,909,914	\$292,122,740
Total expenses	195,338,455	181,180,306
Total net	95,571,459	108,942,434
Taxes	11,494,244	10,215,188
Operating income	\$84,077,215	\$98,727,246

NEW YORK.—The naval stores market continues quiet. Spirits of turpentine are still available on the basis of 45 cents per gallon here, with a few dealers granting one half cent per gallon concessions. Were it not for the fact that receipts at Savannah are holding up better than was generally anticipated at an earlier date prices would undoubtedly be firmer than they are.

Rosin.—The common good strained varieties are still available on the basis of \$4.47 1/2. Demand is very light and is likely to continue for the balance of the year, the New York Commercial quotes: Graded B \$4.47 1/2, D \$4.05 @ 4.10, E \$4.05 @ 4.10, F \$4.05 @ 4.15, G \$4.10 @ 4.20, H \$4.10 @ 4.25, I \$4.15 @ 4.25, K \$4.00 @ 5.03, M \$5.70 @ 5.80, N \$6.70 @ 6.80, WG \$6.90 @ 7.10, WW \$7.25 @ 7.35.

Tar and Pitch.—Supplies of tar continue at a very low ebb and there are no indications of a resumption of operations by the leading factories in the South. Kilm-burned and retort tar is still offered from \$8 @ 8.25. A very light demand for pitch is being supplied on the basis of \$4.25 for round lots.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 22)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar Shoe Co. Tour.

New York.—F. Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Louis Kreiger.

Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krause of Krause Bros.; U. S.

Scranton, Pa.—M. D. Brandwehe; U. S.

St. Louis.—A. Epstein; U. S.

St. Louis.—A. Fulton; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Chicago.—F. A. Gould of Wilder & Co. Leicester, Eng.—W. C. Everett of John Morton & Sons; Essex.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 108 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the Clearing House today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous years as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$18,625,098	\$20,070,729
Balances	1,137,556	1,094,333

United States subtreasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$179,197.

## STOCK EXCHANGE CONSTITUTION

NEW YORK.—Owing to recent heavy demand for copies of constitution of the New York stock exchange from colleges having departments of finance and business, a new edition is being printed.

## NO BIDS FOR VERMONT VALLEY ONE-YEAR NOTES

There were no bids received for the \$2,300,000 one-year 6 per cent notes of the Vermont Valley railroad which were to be awarded today.

The notes were to be sold to reimburse the Boston & Maine for loans for construction of the Vermont Valley's new Brattleboro extension and the recent purchase of the Montpelier & Wells River, Barre & Barre Branch railroads.

The Vermont Valley is owned by the Connecticut River railroad, a leased line of the Boston & Maine, and is operated separately under a contract made with the Connecticut River Company by which the annual net income is guaranteed to be sufficient to pay 4 per cent on the \$1,000,000 outstanding stock.

The Vermont Valley's dividends have been 10 per cent per annum for the past nine years. It has been double-tracked wholly out of earnings and has for many years made other extensive additions and betterments therefrom. The funded debt consists of \$1,500,000 4 1/2 per cent first mortgage bonds of 1940. Besides stock ownership of the three smaller roads mentioned, the Vermont Valley owns the entire 5000 outstanding shares of the Sullivan County and 8000 shares of the Passumpsic and Massawippi Valley railroads.

The cost of all these stocks was \$3,248,965, and the dividend received upon them during the past year was \$132,652—a return averaging 4.7 per cent on the investments.

## BURLINGTON'S HIGHER WAGES

CHICAGO.—Vice-president Byram of the Burlington has presented figures before the wage arbitration board showing that wages of Burlington employees have increased faster than traffic. One of the exhibits showed an increase in wages compared with the increase in freight and passenger train miles from 1902 to 1913, according to which, the Burlington's freight train miles increased only 0.29 per cent, while freight train wages went up 58.25 per cent. Passenger train miles increased 22.18 per cent and passenger train wages 14.53 per cent.

The road since 1908 has expended \$20,187,273 for road betterment. In the last six years \$17,206,891 has been expended for new rolling stock and equipment. On dividends the exhibits show a comparatively small increase since 1902, when the annual dividend was \$7,475,063 or \$922 per mile. In 1912 the dividend was \$8,867,128 or \$977 a mile. This year's dividend was the same as last year, but the per mile rate went down to \$973.

While the meeting of the bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company last Thursday was regarded preliminary in character and to sound some of the larger interests upon their willingness to pay a substantial assessment, it is expected that steps will be taken as rapidly as possible and practicable toward bringing out a reorganization plan. The condition of the investment market will play its part.

## NAVAL STORES

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## SHOE BUYERS

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# Leading Events in Athletics West Leads at Tennis

## HOCKEY MEN ARE INTERESTED AT ARENA THIS WEEK

Two Games Are Scheduled for Tuesday and Saturday Nights With the First Canadian Team to Visit Boston This Season

## WANDERERS COMING

With contests scheduled for Tuesday and Saturday evenings, and the Dartmouth and Massachusetts Agricultural College hockey teams practicing every morning, this week promises to be a busy one at the Boston Arena and one full of interest to followers of the popular Canadian sport. Tomorrow night the fast Pilgrim A. A. team will meet the Wanderers Hockey Club of New York city, while on Saturday night the Boston Athletic Association plays Toronto University in what will be, from present indications, one of the best games of the season. The visiting college hockey candidates are planning to put in several days of hard drilling.

The Dartmouth squad arrived here late last week, but did not start work until this morning. The men will be coached by Fred Roque, who is confident of turning out one of the best sevens that has worn the Green for several years. The outlook for the Massachusetts Agricultural College players is also very bright with a number of strong candidates out for the team, and this week of practice should develop some new material.

Although the Pilgrim A. A. squad has not participated in a regular game since the contest with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which the former team won easily, the men have been practicing three times every week, and the team is now in condition to put up a hard battle. Charles Foote, the former Technology player, has changed from the Pilgrim team to the B. A. A., and his place will be taken by Austin King, considered one of the best defensive men in Greater Boston. King will play his first game as a member of the Pilgrim team tomorrow night, and those who have watched King at practice believe that the team has been greatly strengthened by the addition of this man. He is a fast skater, carries the puck cleverly, and can shoot well while going at full speed. Dunn, who has been on the outer defense with Whitten, will be moved up to the forward line.

The Wanderers Hockey Club of New York are the recognized champions of that city, and as a victory over the Pilgrim team will be a great aid in securing a series with the Boston A. A. The visitors will play their best game, and the contest should be a fast one. The Toronto University squad, which is expected to reach Boston early Saturday morning, will be the first Canadian team to come here this season, and as this team has always been very popular in Boston, because of its fine playing, it is expected that a large crowd will turn out to witness this contest. Toronto University won the Canadian intercollegiate championship last year, and the establishment of a new indoor hockey rink has given the team an opportunity to get into fine condition.

## BOWLING STANDINGS

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Oxford	24	8	12,258
Colonial	20	12	12,424
Arlington Boat	18	14	12,189
Dudley	17	15	11,778
B. A. A.	14	18	12,100
Winthrop Yacht	13	19	12,024
Newtowne	12	20	11,847
Dalton	10	22	11,978
SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Cottage Park Y. C.	28	4	11,771
Review Club	23	9	11,685
Newtowne Club	19	13	11,628
Winsor Club	15	17	11,601
Dudley Club	13	19	11,306
Colonial Club	10	22	11,388
Winthrop Club	10	22	11,352
South Boston Y. C.	10	22	11,215
Y. M. C. A. LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Salem	20	4	8,249
Cambridge	16	8	8,108
Boston	11	13	8,280
Newton	11	13	8,010
Somerville	8	16	7,850
Lynn	6	18	6,524
FURNITURE LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Morse	28	10	15,027
Shawmut	28	10	14,885
Atkinson	27	17	14,860
Dunn	23	19	14,096
Walker-Frost	23	21	15,056
Ferdinand	22	22	14,321
Osgood	19	25	14,711
Holmes-Luce	4	40	13,678
AUTOMOBILE LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Packard	30	14	13,882
Winton	28	16	14,045
Hume	28	16	13,922
P. A. Murray	18	26	13,364
Cutlers	16	28	13,905
Peerless	12	32	13,457

## FIRST HOCKEY MATCH TO SOUTH

LONDON—In the first international trial hockey match at Bristol the South defeated the West by 2 goals to 0, the best playing was shown by the Western halfback and South center forward.

DE ORO TO MEET HORAN  
CHICAGO—Alfred De Oro of New York, champion three-cushion billiard player, has accepted the challenge of Charles Horan of Chicago. The match will be played here Jan. 5, 6 and 7.

## WESTERN PLAYERS HOLD LEAD AT LAWN TENNIS

California Secures First Place in the Men's Singles and Doubles and the Women's Singles as Given Out by the United States Association

NEW YORK—With western players holding first places in the lawn tennis ranking of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, that section of the country finds itself today holding the place of honor which was confidently predicted for it some years ago when McLoughlin, Long and Bundy first made their appearance on the courts of the East. Up to that time a far western player had never succeeded in getting into any of the high places as given out today by the national association. Today the reverse is the case, and the future promises to find still further honors going out to the Pacific coast.

This year's ranking of the players has been carried on more systematically and to a greater extent than ever before. Not only has the field of men players been gone over with much thoroughness, but the women players have received consideration for the first time in the history of the sport.

As was naturally expected Maurice E. McLoughlin of California, winner of the national singles and the man who played the leading part in bringing the Davis international trophy back to the United States last summer, is given the honor position at the head of a list containing 100 names. This list was taken from a field of 1100 players. It is the second year in succession McLoughlin has been thus honored. Next to him comes R. N. Williams, Jr., the young Harvard player. It is his second successive year in that position. Former Champion V. J. Clothier of Philadelphia comes third and then comes W. M. Johnson of California, the brilliant young player who won the New York state title and the Longwood bowl. Tenth on the list comes J. R. Strachan of California, clay court champion. The full list follows:

### MEN'S SINGLES RANKING

1. Maurice E. McLoughlin.
2. R. N. Williams, Jr.
3. William J. Clothier.
4. William M. Johnson.
5. Theodore R. Pell.
6. Nathaniel W. Niles.
7. Charles L. Johnston.
8. Gustave F. Touchard.
9. George Peabody Gardner, Jr.
10. J. R. Strachan.
- Class 1—G. M. Church, A. S. Dabney, C. J. Griffin, W. M. Hall, F. C. Inman, Robert Le Roy, Dean Mathey, S. H. Voshell, W. M. Washburn and E. H. Whitney.
- Class 2—J. J. Armstrong, C. M. Bull, Jr., H. T. Byford, G. C. Canner, F. H. Harris, W. T. Hayes, L. E. McLean, A. H. Mann, W. R. C. Seaver and P. D. Siverd.
- Class 3—Leonard Beckman, Charles O. Benton, Rowland Evans, Jr., H. C. Johnson, C. Drummond Jones, A. M. LeVine, William S. McElroy, G. C. Shafer, William T. Ziden, Jr. and H. Watson.
- Class 4—Sidney L. Beals, William P. Burden, C. A. A. Dionne, M. L. J. Galvan, Charles L. Johnston, Jr., Henry J. Mollenhauer, R. H. Palmer, Walter L. Pate, William Rosenbaum and Joseph C. Tyler.

## SIDELINE NOTES

Brickley is the first back since 1906, who has been elected captain at Harvard. The last one was H. Foster, Jr., of that year.

That C. E. Brickley well deserved the captaincy of the Harvard eleven and will make a fine leader is the general sentiment heard on all sides. There never was a doubt as to his being named.

Yale is having a hard time definitely deciding the 1914 coaching problem. The Blue had better get busy so that the candidates can have some good spring practice under the system they are to use in the fall.

It looks as if there would be a number of new football coaches next fall. This is especially true in the middle West, where several of those who handled teams this fall have announced that they will not continue.

Captain Mitchell of Brown is evidently of the opinion that a shake-up in the coaching system at Providence is badly needed. The Brown eleven of the last two or three years have not measured up to some of their predecessors.

## SAYS J. B. TINKER'S PRICE TOO HIGH

CHICAGO—Wilbert Robinson, the new manager of the Brooklyn Nationals, after a long conference with J. B. Tinker yesterday, stated that the latter's terms for signing with Brooklyn are unreasonable. Tinker wants a three-year contract at \$7500 a year. Brooklyn's top price so far is \$5000 a year. Robinson will confer with President Charles Ebbets on the matter.

## PITCHER COOMBS ARRIVES HOME

EAST KENNEBUNK, Me.—Pitcher J. W. Coombs of the world's champion Athletics arrived at his home here today. He said he wouldn't accompany the world's champions on their spring training trip, but expected to be able to join them next June.

## M'CANN TO COACH AGAIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—T. A. McCann of Bangor, who coached the Bowdoin College football team last fall, will again be the coach in 1914, according to an announcement made here by J. C. MacDonald, the assistant manager of the varsity football team.

Class 5—F. C. Baggis, H. W. Geerney, Roland M. Hoerr, H. A. Plummer, C. S. Rogers, Ewing Taylor, A. D. Thayer, Jr., Basil Wagner, Jerry H. Weber and J. Wheelwright.

Class 6—William M. Blair, Clarence Fisher, Albert L. Green, J. E. McGuire, Jr., H. A. McKinney, P. D. MacQuiston, William L. McKim, Carlton Y. Smith, Nathaniel Thornton and E. H. Woods.

Class 7—R. L. Baggis, Phillip S. Bain, Nathan H. Bundy, Jack Cannon, E. V. Carter, Jr., Arthur Ingraham, Harry A. Koch, Capt. W. C. Johnson, Russell Larmon and S. Stielwagen.

Class 8—J. E. Baggis, Jr., J. J. Porttall, Spencer Gordon, Louis Graves, Alfred D. Hammett, Wendell S. Kuhn, Paul C. Maher, Hoffman Nickerson, King Smith and Alton Tobey.

Class 9—John W. Adams, Jr., J. B. Adoue, Jr., R. H. Buzs, Ward C. Burton, John C. Devereaux, Frank W. Paul, Jr., Richard W. Seabury, Robert P. Shelton, N. W. Swaine and L. D. Woodbury.

M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy again head the doubles list with J. R. Strachan and C. J. Griffin at number two. J. C. Tyler and P. S. Brain at 10 complete the western players who secured rank in the first 10 doubles list. G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn of New York are ranked as best of the eastern doubles teams being placed at three. The full list follows:

### MEN'S DOUBLES RANKING

1. M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
2. J. R. Strachan and C. J. Griffin.
3. G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn.
4. E. D. Little and T. R. Pell.
5. G. M. Church and Dean Mathey.
6. N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney.
7. E. D. Little and T. R. Pell.
8. W. J. Cuthler and G. P. Gardner Jr.
9. H. T. Byford and R. H. Burdick.
10. J. C. Tyler and P. S. Brain.
- Class 1—J. J. Armstrong and W. S. McElroy, C. E. Bacon Jr. and J. E. McGuire, Jr., H. Briggs and S. Howard Voshell, Charles M. Bull Jr. and H. A. Plummer, J. J. Porttall and Albert L. Green, Jr., W. T. Hayes and J. H. Winston, R. Hoerr and C. D. Jones, H. C. Johnson and H. A. McKinney, and Robert Le Roy and Dea Mathey.
- Class 2—Miss Mary Brown, national champion, coming first. Mrs. B. O. Bruce is second and Miss Florence Sutton is third. Mrs. Marshall McLean of New York is the leading woman of the East. Twenty-five women have been given rank as follows:

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Yale varsity basketball team defeated West Point Saturday, 40 to 32.

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team defeated the St. Nicholas Hockey Club team in Boston Saturday, 11 to 1.

St. Michael's College of Toronto defeated the Yale varsity hockey team in the St. Nicholas rink Saturday, 5 goals to 1.

R. A. Balfe of Brooklyn won the singles event of the December tennis tournament at Pinehurst, N. C. Saturday, defeating Eugene Jones of New York in the final, 7-5, 7-5, 6-2.

## BOSTON RINKS ENTER TOURNEY

Six Boston rinks, representing the best of Boston curlers, have been entered already for the great international Gordon medal match to be decided at Montreal during the week of Feb. 16. The Boston curlers have received the official list of curling dates for the season as announced by Francis Dykes, secretary of the Grand National Curling Clubs of America. The dates follow:

Jan. 3—North vs. South of Scotland for Dalrymple medal, at Van Cortlandt Park.  
Week Jan. 6—Championship club match for Mitchell medal, at Van Cortlandt Park.  
Week Jan. 12—Championship rink match for Gordon medal, at Schenectady, N. Y.  
Week Jan. 12—Following Gordon medal match, for W. F. Allen memorial medal, at Utica, N. Y.  
Jan. 24—Scotts vs. Americans (for John Patterson medal, at Van Cortlandt Park).  
Jan. 25 to Feb. 7—Scotts vs. other nationalities, place undecided.  
Interstate match, New York vs. New Jersey for J. L. Hamilton medal, place and time to be announced.  
Feb. 2—Utica club match, at Van Cortlandt Park, open to clubs other than curling clubs in vicinity of New York.  
Feb. 16—International match for Gordon medal, at Montreal.

## COLLEGE CHESS TOURNEY TODAY

NEW YORK—Director Louis Hein called, played in the first round of the intercollegiate chess tournament this morning in the Murray Hill Hotel. Today's pairings are as follows:

B. Winkelman, Harvard, vs. H. E. Leede, Columbia; D. E. Ehrlich, Columbia, vs. F. M. Currier, Harvard; D. M. Bears, Harvard, vs. E. F. Korfus, Columbia; J. M. Bird, Columbia, vs. W. M. Washburn, Harvard; E. Beach, Yale, vs. R. E. Stockton, Princeton; G. W. Jarman, Jr., Princeton, vs. D. A. Quarles, Yale; H. D. Hooker, Yale, vs. E. S. Carter, Princeton, and W. B. Chamberlain, Princeton, vs. G. C. Job, Yale.

## "M" CLUB MOVE AT MICHIGAN IS WELL RECEIVED

Plan Finds Favor With Graduates and Undergraduates Alike—Will Try to Form Organization Next Summer

## CLOSER UNION OBJECT

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Those who are backing the movement to have an "M" club at the University of Michigan are much pleased over the way the matter is being received by graduates and undergraduates alike. The plan was first actively started Nov. 15. Since then letters have been sent out to graduates who would be eligible to the clubs, and replies are now being received.

It is the intention to have the club permanently organized next summer during commencement week. At that time many graduates will be in Ann Arbor and appeals are to be sent out to all former athletes to make a special effort to be here at that time. The board in control of athletics at Michigan has already passed favorably upon the plans which have been formulated for making the club one of the most powerful and potential influences in Ann Arbor athletics. It is confidently believed the club will result in a close union of all the men who have ever won the Michigan athletic insignia. There are 500 of these men scattered all over the world, and each one will be entitled to a membership in the club.

The "M" Club was started as the result of an idea broached to Athletic Director P. G. Bartelme by Keene Fitzpatrick, former Michigan trainer and coach, who stated that a close union of former athletes would work to the benefit of Michigan sport. Mr. Bartelme took up the proposition with several of the "M" men who returned to Ann Arbor last fall to help out Coach Vost with the football team and they eagerly seized upon it and carried the details of the preliminary organization through. Fifteen men were there, football, baseball and track stars, and they formed their preliminary organization with Homer Heath, star broad jumper on the Wolverine in 1907 of Ann Arbor, as secretary. W. D. Graham, Tom and Harry Hammond, F. T. Weeks, W. D. Cole, P. J. Jones, F. A. Rowe, D. C. May, Dr. W. T. Fishley, Dr. R. R. Mellon and P. P. Douglas were the others present.

It is probable that no dues will be connected with membership in the club. An initiation fee of perhaps \$5 may be charged each man as he enters the organization for the first time. And only a graduate or a man who has left Ann Arbor will be eligible to membership. Student wearers of the "M" will not be accorded the privileges of the society. It is the opinion of former Athletic Director Charles Baird, a bigger and more substantial proposition for the club is within the limits of the possible. This includes the raising of funds among the club members for the erection of a clubhouse down on Ferry field. This house would be a home to the "M" man each time he should return to Ann Arbor.

WASHINGTON—The United States government has officially recognized polo as a game the playing of which will increase the efficiency of the army, and the result is that there is now being organized as a part of the military establishment the Army Polo Association, the ex-officio head of which will be the assistant secretary of war, and the vice-president will be the chief of the general staff.

Secretary of War Garrison, it is stated, has given to the subject of polo much study in recent months, particularly since the widespread interest created by the international matches at Westbury last summer, and he has reached the conclusion that the game is one which will in addition to improving the horsemanship of the officers of the mounted arms of the service, also go a long way toward encouraging the younger officers of all arms of the service to engage in outdoor sports.

## WILLIAMS WILL PLAY PRINCETON

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Williams will play Princeton in football next season, the game to be played at Princeton early in October, taking the place of Harvard on the Purple schedule. The conditions named by Harvard for the annual game with Williams for next year called for an unsatisfactory guarantee and a date that was too early in the season to suit Williams. Another new team which Williams will face next fall is Trinity College of Hartford, Conn. Manager Hall of the Williams eleven will announce his schedule in a few days.

## DE ORO TO MEET HORAN

CHICAGO—Alfred De Oro of New York, champion three-cushion billiard player, has accepted the challenge of Charles Horan of Chicago. The match will be played here Jan. 5, 6 and 7.

## ENGLAND BEATS NORTH IN SECOND TRIAL CONTEST

LONDON—In the second rugby trial match played at Newcastle, Saturday, England defeated the North by 11 points to 8. England's score included a penalty goal. As in the first trial match the English team was disappointing, many chances being thrown away. The feature of the trial was the brilliant play of North Park of whom Brunton and Maynard will represent England and Fowler will appear in the rest of England team for the final trial.

Davies again disappointed at halfback and Coates at three quarters, Cullen of Oxford and Chapman consequently replacing them in the last trial match. In the first league matches, Manchester United defeated Blackburn Rovers on the latter's ground 1 goal to 0. The former team is now equal with Blackburn Rovers with a game in hand. Sunderland defeated Oldham Athletic 2 goals to 0, and the Bolton Wanderers drew with West Bromwich Albion and Tottenham Hotspur with Sheffield Wednesday and Bradford City with Burnley, in each case by a goal all. The most surprising result was Middlesbrough defeating Aston Villa 5 goals to 2.

In the second league, Hull City secured a strong position by defeating Barnsley, but Bradford lost unexpectedly at Blackpool. In the Southern league Cardiff City defeated Swindon at home, 2 goals to 1.

## RATIONAL GOLF BY STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We have come across many comments on the tour of Vardon and Ray in this country, also descriptions of their methods and styles, and I have even contributed some impressions myself. However well as I know the game of these men, I must say I found distinct pleasure in reading an article contributed to Golf Illustrated by H. McDonald Spencer, the well-known editor of that excellent periodical, the Pacific Coast Golf and Outdoor Sports. Those who had the pleasure of seeing Vardon and Ray will appreciate the apt description, and those who did not see them will glean a very good idea of the two famous Englishmen from this sketch:

Undoubtedly the most spectacular, if not the most important event in the history of the English game of golf was the visit of Harry Vardon and Edward Ray during the latter part of October. The great English professionals played in San Francisco and the neighborhood for four days and easily disposed of all combinations put up against them, the favorite being the best ball of three amateurs or two amateurs and a professional. As a matter of fact they seemed capable of beating simultaneously the best ball of all the amateurs around the bay.

As the invaders are equal to the best the world can produce, it was no disgrace to succumb to them, although it must be confessed that, with the exception of Frank Garby, none of the unpaid performers appeared to do themselves credit. In this there is an exquisite little piece of poetic justice, as they received a taste of what second or third-raters feel when going against the top-notchers.

While Vardon and Ray superficially are very different in form, yet they have one feature in common which distinguishes their game entirely from anything we have out here, and this distinction is of the utmost importance for our golfers to consider. The swing is more nearly vertical, or comparatively straight up and down, going back in a projection of the ball's intended line of flight, as contrasted to the flatter or round the body stroke in vogue in this country and which is an inheritance from the old-fashioned St. Andrews swing. They use shorter clubs with more upright lies and stand more over the ball.

This difference in style probably accounts to a great extent for their extraordinary straightness and control, and gives the English professional an advantage in this respect over his American brother. The first four times they played the fifth hole at Ingleisle, 203 yards, one or the other had a two placing the tee shot within a yard in each instance. While this vertical stroke is used in the full wooden shot, it is perhaps even more marked in the approach. Playing from 150 yards Vardon stands up to his ball as in a putting stroke and moves his clubhead back almost in the line of the hole, and he has many legitimate 2's from that position. Both men used a great deal of "wrist," so-called, in their wooden shots, and their follow-through was extreme. Vardon is a wonderfully easy and graceful player and his form is practically perfect. He played his world-famous push shot with a club resembling a flat masher, having a narrow face and a shaft not much longer than an ordinary Braid-Mills putter. The ball flies low and looks as if it would over-run the green by 50 yards, but when almost over the pin it drops vertically and stops nearly dead.

While Vardon does not drive as long a ball as Ray, he is not a short driver by any means, and generally played his second after our local men. He stated that he could drive a longer ball, but he preferred to place his tee shot more accurately. Incidentally he appears to hit the ball with all his force and is not an example of a pawky player. He uses a short driver, about 37 inches long from the top of the shaft to the heel, and his other clubs are in proportion. I cannot say, however, that I admire his putting; while his approach-ly as straight to the pin as a baseball pitcher can throw.

## PICKUPS

National league headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower building are to be enlarged.

According to announcement, secretary Heydler will assign the National league umpires for 1914.

The Atlanta club of the Southern league is planning to build a new \$15,000 grand stand before the next season begins.

It is stated that Charles Street, the former catcher for the Washington Americans, will play for a Federal league club next year.

Bescher, the outfielder secured by New York, has stolen no less than 300 bases in the last five years, and he only played a part of this season.

New York Giants now have four former Cincinnati players on their payroll in Outfielder Bescher, Catcher McLean, Pitcher Fromme and Infielder Grant.

President C. W. Somers of the Cleveland Americans has presented Manager Birmingham an automobile in appreciation of his splendid work with the Naps in 1913.

Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics has arranged to play two practice games with the University of Pennsylvania nine next spring. The dates are March 30 and 31.

The National commission has allowed Charles Sterret, the former Princeton captain and New York American catcher and first baseman, \$83 claimed by him as salary due from the New York club.

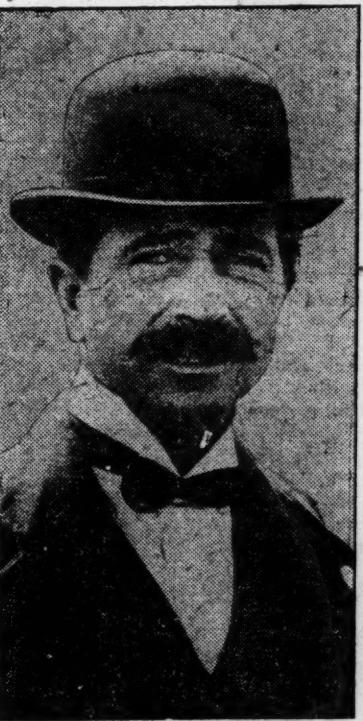
Herzog, third baseman of the New York Giants, who was traded to Cincinnati, says that Nichoff, a young player drafted from Louisville, will develop into a splendid third baseman in a short while.

Manager Mack has used but four pitchers in the four world's series in which the Athletics have competed. The series extends over a period of 10 years and the pitchers are Plank, Bender, Coombs and Bush.

The difference between President Herrmann and the directors of the Cincinnati club remind one of the fact that when Philadelphia exchanged Bates, Grant, McQuillan and Moren for Paskert, Rowan, Lobert and one other player, the Philadelphia team tried to get out of the trade, but was held to it.

## MAN EXPECTED TO LEAD U. S. POLO

NEW YORK—With the announcement that H. P. Whitney, who has led the United States polo team that have successfully defended the international trophy during the past two years, would not play in the contest next year, it is expected that F. P. Keene, the famous



F. P. KEENE

player of several years ago, will be at the head of the four to represent this country next year.

Mr. Keene was one of those picked to play on the 1913 team, but was forced to give up playing just before the match. This resulted in a reorganization of the entire quartet, and the famous Middlebrook players defended the cup successfully.

## TRELF A ELECTED AT MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—T. C. Trelfa of Alpena, Mich., has been elected captain of next year's University of Michigan cross-country team. Trelfa was a member of the team which competed in the big run of the eastern intercollegiate at New York city last month.

NO MINNESOTA-CARLISLE GAME  
MINNEAPOLIS—The board of athletic control of the University of Minnesota has decided by a unanimous vote that there will be no football game with Carlisle in 1914.

## CHICAGO LOOKS FOR FAST SQUAD AT BASKETBALL

Coaches H. O. Page and Clark Sauer Have Many Veterans From Which to Build Strong Five for Conference Series

## TO HAVE HARD TRIP

CHICAGO—With one of the largest and most promising squads that has ever turned out at the University of Chicago for a varsity basketball team available this fall, Coaches H. O. Page and Clark Sauer are confident of developing a Maroon five that will make a splendid contest for the western conference championship at this sport.

The candidates are now reporting to the two coaches daily, in preparation for the holiday trip which is to start Dec. 29, and which will take up an entire week. The schedule for this week is one of the hardest ever arranged for a Maroon basketball team and will include games with Toledo, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo.

Coach Page is well pleased with the showing the candidates have been making in their early practice, and hopes to have them in perfect condition by next week. The entire 12 men have experienced little difficulty in disposing of their opponents so far this season, and with the start they have and the time which still remains before the conference season opens they are expected to be in championship form.

The men upon whom Coach Page is pinning the conference championship hopes are Norgan, Des Jardien, Goettler, Stevenson, Molander, Baumgartner, Kennedy, Stegeman, George, Sparks, Kixmiller and Gorgas.

Judging from the manner in which these 12 athletes are showing up competition for regular plans is expected to be keener than ever before in the annals of Maroon basketball. It is impossible for Coach Page to announce at this early date just which five he will select for the main-stays, but he will naturally favor the veterans. Norgan seems sure to hold down his old position at left forward, while Stevenson, Goettler and Stegeman are closely matched for the other forward position.



# THE HOME FORUM

## M. EVENING ON TRAIN IN EASTERN SIBERIA

AT THE present moment when affairs in Russia are attracting some attention it is interesting to read Foster Fraser's account of his journey on the Trans-Siberian railway through what he terms the California of Siberia, on his way to Vladivostok, the "gate of the East." The train went rolling on at about eight miles an hour. On the hills were clumps of spruce and ash and white birch. Next came stretches of round-shouldered treeless hills, such as you see from the railway carriage between Leeds and Carlisle, Eng. Then, when the line hung all day long to the north-ern bank of the Ingoda, there was swell- ing upland exceedingly pretty. "I was now traveling in the first breath of autumn. Old Siberians told me that as long as they could remember there had never been such a spell of fine weather. So I was fortunate. All the trees were beginning to be tinged with the rich hues of the fading year, and on the banks were masses of brilliant wild flowers, flaunting red, and pale puce, and strong yellow, and gentle blue. Each evening I spent a delicious hour stand- ing on the gangway. The rattle-rattle, clang-clang of the cars over the metals I didn't hear. . . . A light moved mys-

teriously along the line. The murmur of the trees was heard, and away China- wards a shooting star streaked across the blackness. . . . Far off there was the sound of a horn. The engine roared loudly, and the roar went reverberating from hill to hill, so you were not con- scious when it actually ceased. There was a creaking of the brakes, and once more we were on the move. "When we reached the river Shilka, born in the hills of Mongolia, there were often clearings to be seen with little homesteads on the water side. Now and then was a village, and youths were sit- ting on tree trunks fishing. The boats were just 'dug-outs,' long, narrow and easily capsizable, and propelled with a paddle. We passed rafts on which lit- tle huts were built, and there were women folk making the midday meal. Always were there the lone section huts on the line, and unfailingly the man and woman with the green-flag signal. The barefooted children—and generally plenty of them—ran out and shouted gleefully. Gradually the Shilka widened until it was a broad, noble stream. We overtook a light draught steamer with a stern paddle. That indicated we were

near Streitinsk, and practically the end of the great Trans-Siberian railway. From there onward there would be 1428 miles to journey by boat on the Shilka and Amur till Khabarovsk was reached. Then the railway would be met again, and 253 more miles in the cars would land me at Vladivostok, 'the gate of the east.'"

## EDUCATED DIGGERS AT PANAMA

CENSUS taking in the Canal Zone had some strange experiences for Harry A. Franck, who writes of them in "Zone Policeman 88." He passed one day from untidy and crowded rooms into one which was clean and tidy and apparently the abode of men of some refinement. The policeman-author says:

"At the table, book in hand, sat a Spaniard. He was dressed in worn but newly washed working clothes. I sat down and began to re-el of the questions that had grown automatic:

"Name?" "Federico Malero."

"Can you read?"

"A little," replied the man with a

tinge of amusement, and as Mr. Franck

looked up:

"My library," he said, with the

ghost of a smile, nodding his head

slightly toward an unpainted shelf made

of pieces of boxes. "Mine and my room-

mate's."

"The shelf was filled with real Bar-

celona paper editions of Hegel, Fichte,

Spencer, Huxley and a half-dozen others

accustomed to sit in the same company,

all dog-eared with much reading."

"Some ambitious foreman," I mused,

and went on with my queries:

"Occupation?"

"Pico y pala," he answered.

"Pick and shovel!" I exclaimed. "And

you read those?"

## Picturesque Region of Oil

The famous oil region of Mexico where wells that pour 30,000 barrels of oil a day have lately been started, has a very picturesque name. It is named for the Sierra Azal, a charming name indeed. It means blue mountains and even in this prosaic translation does indeed speak of a land flowing with milk and honey—though it happens to be oil.

## A Winter Reverie

I saw the moon so broad and bright  
Sailing high on a frosty night:

And the air swung far and far between  
The silver disk and the orb of green:

And here and there a wisp of white  
Cloud-film swam on the misty light:

And crusted thickly on the sky,  
High and higher and yet more high,

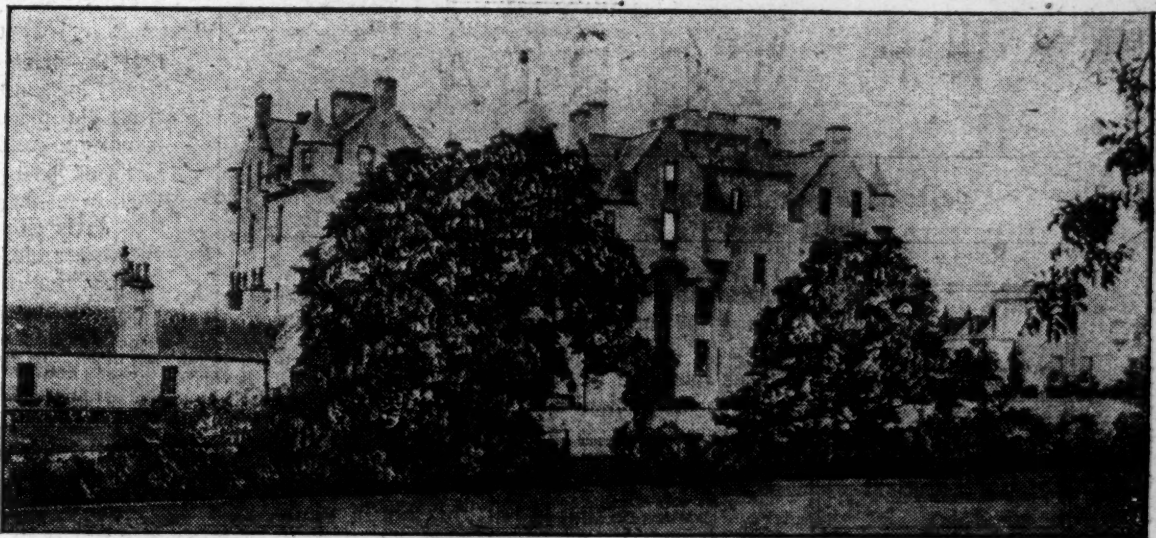
Were golden star-points, dusted through  
The great, wide, silent vault of blue.

Then I bethought me God was great  
And the world was fair, and so, elate,

I knelt me down and bent my head,  
And said my prayers and went to bed.

—James Stephens in Harpers Magazine.

## HISTORIC BLAIR CASTLE OF SCOTLAND



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

BLAIR CASTLE in North Perthshire, Scotland, has an interesting history. The oldest portion of the castle is sup- posed to date from 1250 when John Cumming of Strathgogie built "Cum- ming tower" during one of his incur- sions into Atholl. This tower originally contained four stories and gradual addi- tions were made during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries while the main part of the castle was there by the middle of the sixteenth century. After the stormy and romantic 1745 when Bonnie Prince Charlie made his unsuccessful claim to the Scottish throne, the castle was all reconstructed. At the time of the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689, the castle was held by Viscount Dundee, better known as Claverhouse, who fought for his exiled King, James II, against the Marquis of Atholl and his eldest son, who were in favor of William and Mary.

Among historical people who have made the old walls of Blair castle famous, Queen Mary of Scots was a noted guest and she took part in the hunt of Glen- tilt in 1564. The Countess of Atholl was one of her ladies and later on was one of those who had charge of James VI. The castle also sheltered Prince Charles Edward Stuart. The first Earl of Atholl in 1457, was one of the royal Stuarts and the last Stuart married Lord Murray, thus he became the first Murray, Earl of Atholl in 1629. In 1703, the earl was created Duke of Atholl. The Duke of Atholl raised the Scottish Horse and his eldest son, the Marquis of Tullibardine, gallantly led them in the Boer war in 1899-1902.

## Flounders Able to Change Their Color

Flounders are known to the public at large chiefly as a synonym of flatness. Perhaps this characteristic has something to do with another peculiarity which was lately discussed at a meeting of naturalists at Johns Hopkins Univer- sity. S. O. Mast, in a paper on the changes in pattern and color in fishes, spoke especially of the flounder's power of changing his spots for the purpose of making himself invisible against the background of the sea bottom. The leopard is said not to be able to change his spots, but it is the fact that he has them for the very same purpose, namely to make himself invisible amid the play of yellow sunlight and shadow in the jungle. A flounder photographed was found to be 'simply not there.' The camera, excellent detective as it may be, could not fathom him out, so closely did his mottled coat simulate the mud and shells beyond him. When a series of checked and striped patterns was placed under him, he showed himself unable to imitate the background to any degree, especially the stripes, but he can per- ceptibly adopt various colors. The speak- er thought this showed color vision. The flounder, with his two eyes on one side, brings a special element into the prob- lem not found in other fish that change color in this interesting way. Attempt was made to show one color to one of its eyes and another to the other with a perceptible bringing out of two effects in the coloration of the fish's spots.

## Curved Glass Show Windows

A show window which renders objects on display as clearly visible as though there were no glass at all has recently been installed in one of the big New York department stores, says Popular Mechanics Magazine in an illustrated ar- ticle. The new "shadow-box" window eliminates all reflection and thus avoids the common and annoying fault in the ordinary display window which reflects sky, buildings, street traffic, etc., more brilliantly than it displays the merchan- dise which the store offers for sale. The new type of window, which is patented, is divided into an upper and a lower light, the latter extending to a height well above the head of a very tall per- son, and each glass is curved inward. The curve, which has been determined after careful study of optical laws, diverts the rays of light from the street, downward or upward at an angle at which the di- verted light rays strike a black plate which absorbs them.

## On the Moorland

My heart is on the moorland,  
On the old land, on the poor land,  
Where it hears the heather calling  
And the gorse shake with the bee;  
Oh, it's where I would be lying,  
With the clouds above me flying,  
And blue beyond the blackthorn tops  
A peep of purple sea.

—Madison Cawein.

## Know It Well

Know something and know that some- thing well.—Josiah Royce.

## Justice in Return

"What can be more soothing at once to a man's pride and to his conscience than the conviction that in taking ven- geance on his enemies for injustice done him, he has simply to do them justice in return?"—Edgar Allan Poe.

## AMERICAN INDIANS SUCCEED

THAT the educated American Indian usually succeeds is a fact of experi- ence among all those who have known anything of these children of the new- old world as they move among the trans- planted Europeans who hold the land to- day. Boston has had several notable examples of how Indians, trained in In- dian schools and afterward in other schools, learn to think in the lines of the white man. While they are put into intellectual equality with him they add to what they gain of his lore and his methods their own peculiar contribution. Original and full of poetic feeling, their work of whatever sort reaches a high degree of excellence according to the white man's standards, and yet the char- acteristics of the Indian are by no means entirely stamped out. This persistence of type is figured forth in an amusing way in the costume adopted by some of the uneducated Indians. They appear perhaps in the white man's garb, even to his tall hat, with their hair long to the collar or shoulders, and moccasins on their feet. They retain what seems to them picturesque and useful in their own dress and add to these what they fancy of the white man's garb. Perhaps they think the tall hat beautiful.

That graduates of Indian schools, either on reservations or elsewhere, do usually prove to be of service to their fellowmen and gain standing for good workmanship and character is the gist of a report lately given out by the Southern Workman. A very small per- cent of the school graduates are classed as failures. One school, for example, re- ports that 291 of its graduates are now in the Indian service, working for the progress of their own people. Out of

127 students 29 were rated as excellent in character, 79 good, 12 fair and only seven poor. As to industry 23 were ex- cellent, 92 good, eight fair and only four poor. Of 234 graduates of another school only three were failures. Many of them were filling high positions in the business world and others were going on with higher studies.

## United States Eggs Abroad

For generation the nest egg has been the type of the tidy fortune. Therefore its social ambitions during the past decade, its determination to rank with such ex- travagant delights as nightingale's tongue and turkey oysters, were to be fore- seen. There must be today indeed a for- tune big enough to wax untidily in eggs at five cents the one, and those who fol- low closely the vast amount of current literature devoted to the price of eggs hear between the lines the chink of thrifty gold. How thin a shell of circum- stance and place may divide one from a fortune! But to read that the United States exported more than 21,000,000 dozen eggs last year, half of which went to Canada, fills one with mingled emo- tions. Eggs are ticklish objects to handle under any stress of feeling, and yet there it is! Half of 21 million dozen eggs bought and no doubt paid for by our next door neighbor! One hardly knows which opinion is uppermost: that the United States should not have allowed those pre- cious eggs to flock so multitudinously away from home; or relief to think that it is the Canadian people who were obliged to pay the bill.

## Science And Health

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## PLACING ART ON SCHOOL WALLS

THAT the right interior decoration of the walls of schoolrooms is as im- portant as the outside beauty of the building is what the president of the Municipal Art Society of New York lately said in a newspaper interview. This idea is gaining ground in many places and in New York especially the art societies of the city are cooperating with the art teachers in the schools to utilize the vast educative possibilities of the school walls. Not only what we hear but what we see develops capacity and brings what is known as culture. A movement is now on foot in New York to provide for the walls of the Washington Irving high school appropriate mural paintings made by the pupils in its recently organized school of mural painting. A meeting for the benefit of the New York school board was addressed by John W. Alexander, president of the New National Academy of Design, who spoke on mural painting; by Frank Wiley, chairman of the com- mittee on school buildings for the board of education who discussed the part decoration plays in the planning of school

buildings, and by Edward C. Zabriskie, principal of the city evening industrial art school, who described methods used in developing mural painting in the Chi- cago elementary schools. Lloyd Warren spoke of the methods of the Beaux Arts Society to secure high standards in stu- dents' competitions. "This uniting of the best artistic ability in the city with the management of the city schools is one of the most im- portant of the recent developments in education. Time was when both school music and school painting were thought beneath the attention of serious artists or teachers of art; now the schools are getting the best, both through the edu- cational publishing houses that employ the expert in every branch, and through direct cooperation of artists with the work of the schools.

## Colorado Almost Named Jefferson

No one would wish the name Colorado changed. It has a quality of expressive- ness that does not appear in all the state names, though on the whole the names of the Union are of historic interest and hence have definite meaning. The word Colorado was first given to the river, and it means colored or red, and referred no doubt to the color of the water in some places. The scenic splendors of the rocks of the Grand canyon through which it flows give the name added significance. It is not only a euphonious name, then, but it is characteristic of the thousand natural beauties of this state with the keen, glittering atmosphere, and also of the activity of the people. But the state very narrowly escaped being named Jeffer- son. In 1858 when the provisional government for the region was first agi- tated Jefferson was to be the name of the new territory. But the conflicting claims of the territories surrounding it had to be settled and so when the new territory was at last made in 1861 the name of the wonderful river was given to it.

## Broad-Mindedness

I think true broad-mindedness consists not in being ready to surrender one's own views in deference to the opinions of others. Artifice declares in the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, and certainly not in behaving as if all opinions were equally true (a view which involves the logical opposite that all opinions are equally false), but in being anxious to under- stand what one's opponents do hold, and why, and a willingness to allow them to act accordingly.

## "Grand-Delinquent"

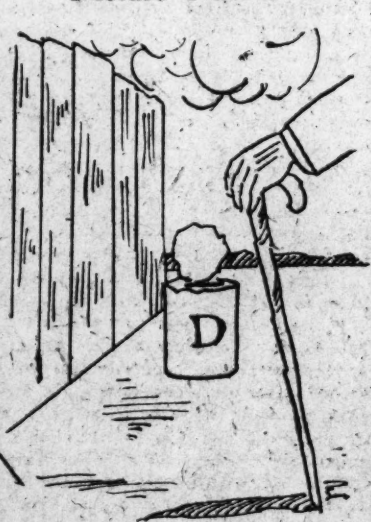
James Russell Lowell tells us of an uneducated man who referred to the style of some high-flown writer as "grand-delinquent," a word which Lowell evidently thought rather pat.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Japanese Flower Marvels

Almost everything may be found made up as a toy nowadays. There are all kinds of figures and engines and steam- boats and aeroplanes. But few children in America or Europe have seen the strange flower-dolls, engines, animals and houses that the Japanese people know how to grow. They do not cut the flowers, for that would be too simple; but they plant and train them in such a way that the doll or figure that stands among them appears to be dressed in these living blossoms. Sometimes they represent scenes from plays that every- body knows. The well-known characters are dressed by the many colored flowers just as they are on the stage. So we might see Peter Pan first in his dark costume and then in the pretty white one. Many scenes from history, too, are represented with chrysanthemum dolls. These flower dolls have been known in Japan for over a hundred years. Now they are making carriages and steam- boats and motor cars and aeroplanes, all outlined and covered and colored by growing flowers.

### Picture Puzzle



What goody?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

Washington.

### What a Funny Word

Most people who know anything about the United States are familiar with the name Chicago. Americans have become so used to it that they never think that it is funny. Even though they may occa- sionally smile at Mooselucmagantic or Winnepesaukee, Massachusetts, Missis- sippi, Chicago and the like have quite a reasonable sound, though long fami- liarly. But the Chicago Inter Ocean tells an amusing story about a class of Filipino boys and girls at Balingasag who were learning geography. The site of the big lake city of the United States was pointed out and its name pronounced by the teacher, Chi-ca-go. An outburst of merriment followed. The teacher wanted to know what was wrong. This is the city where the world's fair was held. They must surely remember. One little chap, who rejoiced by the way in the euphonious name of Dimalagong, held his chubby sides as he shouted with glee, "Shee-kaw-go, Shee-kaw-go." To this child the Indian name sounded as strange as his own or Balingasag would seem to westerners.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 22, 1913

### Moral Way of Ending Criticism

ONE of the chief critics of President Wilson during the ante-nomination Democratic campaign of the summer of 1912 in the United States has just been named by him as minister to an ancient and renowned European monarchy. Much is being made of the incident as indicating an unusual degree of magnanimity on the part of the national executive. It may be that in part, but not in whole. Strategy often has led dispensers of favor who have come to power to secure from former critics or rivals at least a minimum of loyalty through recognition of their claim to office and its honors and perquisites. Lincoln's treatment of Seward and Chase, during the civil war, is the supreme illustration of this in United States history. He went about it deliberately, knowing what it might mean in the way of cabinet dissensions and subterranean plottings, but also realizing that both he and the northern cause would triumph sooner if he brought under his own and the nation's gaurdon the partial if not complete loyalty of men as able as these men were. And events justified his tactics. The diary of Gideon Welles has made public how vexatious were often the pettiness and machinations of Lincoln's political rivals in the cabinet, but it also has disclosed equally clearly the splendid team work that the crisis developed when all persons concerned were forced to meet moral issues beside which their own ambitions and vanities were as dust.

There is no precise parallel in the present case. Neither the original attack on President Wilson nor the present diplomatic appointment will be historic events. The incident is in danger of being magnified beyond its deserts. But it will not be in vain if it calls attention to the fact that really great statesmen do not allow personal prejudices, antipathies or grudges to stand in the way of the civic good. Politicians may do this, but publicists not. The moral argument against revenge is reinforced when to wreak it means depriving the state of the service of useful men because of a personal feud persisted in.

Often there come times in the careers of national leaders when the measure of their characters is the degree of their magnanimity. But oftener it is a simple question of their understanding the truth that a certain way to put a quietus on critics from without is to provide them with duties within that imply responsibility. Carping ceases when constructive action is obligatory.

### On Serving Three Masters

NOR until the hearing by the Massachusetts public service commission on relations existing between the New Haven railroad and journalists, lobbyists and "expert" advisers and molders of public opinion is completed, will it be in order to comment upon the matter fully or to judge fairly. But at this stage of the investigation it is in order to remark that the clamant need of some of the witnesses who have been on the stand is to understand that they have been trying to accomplish the impossible. A major or minor journalist cannot serve his paper, a transportation company and the public interests at one and the same time. He may increase his income temporarily while the feat of jugglery is being carried on; but the inevitable slip comes in due time, and with it disgrace for him, loss of prestige for his paper, and distrust for the corporation that has prostituted him.

A democracy's only hope of continued existence as such is with its public opinion honestly formed. If that nominal public opinion is really shaped by emissaries of special interests working within newspaper offices the treason to employers and to the public is obvious. And this we say despite the contentions to the contrary offered by learned counsel at the hearing last week.

Especially interesting to the advertising profession will be the evidence which is accumulating in this case. Specialists in advertising are so organized at the present time, and of late have so clearly defined their ethical code, that they will be in a position to act more definitely than editors, if the result of the inquiry should point clearly to any particular course of action. This readiness is to their credit.

Nor are advertisers the only group that will be alert. Educators, especially those of them who are alumni of Harvard University, may well expect some clear definition or action by the university concerning the case of Prof. Bruce Wyman.

For the last year for which reports are complete, it appears that 28,000,000 copies of the Bible and parts of the Scriptures were printed. Beside these figures how insignificant are the "best seller" statistics!

### Coal Supply and Distribution

THE oftener statistics are published with regard to the coal supply of the United States the less apparent reason is there for the high cost of coal to the consumer. Twenty-eight states of the Union produce coal, for the most part bituminous. In many of these states only the surface of the coal fields has been touched so far; in many other states there has as yet been no actual development of potential coal deposit resources. And yet, with its present limited output, the United States produces 40 per cent of all the coal brought to the surface in the world. Its annual coal production runs into the hundreds of millions of tons; it has passed the half billion mark.

Roughly stated, there are available to the coal miner in the United States coal fields extending over an area of approximately 500,000 square miles. If the term "inexhaustible" might properly be applied to any yield of this planet it would be in connection with the coal supply. It seems certain, at all events, that there is coal enough beneath the surface in the United States to meet the demands for ages. Yet we have the constant paradox of a coal shortage. A labor misunderstanding in the mines or on the railways, or unusual weather conditions, so affect the production and movement of coal

that the price of the commodity may at any time go to a point practically beyond the reach of the poor. Even under normal conditions the price is excessive. It is excessive because the commodity is common, it is easily accessible, it is easily moved and handled without skill. It should be very much cheaper than it has been at the lowest point at any time within recent years.

It is literally true in the United States that coals are carried to Newcastle. In the handling of the product of the coal mines, as in the handling of other common supplies, there is much unnecessary hauling and rehauling. The system of distribution is clumsy and there is added cost at every turn, from the time the coal leaves the pit until it is emptied into the bin of the consumer. And the cost of useless hauling and rehauling is paid by the consumer. There is no expert direction of the movement of a large part of the half billion tons of coal annually mined. It is often diverted from markets where it is much needed to markets where it is little needed. Because its production is largely monopolized, individual energy and enterprise in the development of mines close to points of consumption are discouraged or wholly checked. Whether under private control the production and distribution of coal shall be so improved as to insure economies necessary to public welfare, or in the end the public will be forced, in self-protection, to take over the coal mines and coal fields, will apparently depend on whether the interests now in control of the situation remain shortsighted or become farsighted.

FORTUNATELY the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has in President Vail a man who knows the time in which he lives and the limits of corporate resistance to the popular will in the United States. Consequently he has so met the demand of the administration ordering the telephone company to get rid of its Western Union Telegraph holdings that apparently no litigation will be necessary; the unified structure that has been built up comparatively recently will be taken apart with a minimum of friction and loss; and what is more—from the public's standpoint—the telephone company binds itself to abstain from swallowing independent companies and grants to such as now exist the right to make toll connections with the great Bell group.

President Wilson, commenting on this victory for the theory of competitive business, which he urges to a degree transcending even that defined in the Sherman law, says that he is impressed progressively, as time goes on, with the growing disposition of business men to conform to the sense as well as the letter of the Sherman law. He is in a position to know of much that the department of justice is learning, whereof the public is uninformed. But even on the surface of the national life the current runs the way the President indicates. So that supplementary legislation will be passed by Congress, specifically defining matters now left to the court interpretation of "reasonableness" and to the executive will, to undermine monopoly, and the new legislation may be trusted to indicate clearly the pathways for lawful business.

It is difficult to overstate the great gain to the public that will follow virtual nationalizing of the telephone system of the country if the company keeps its pledge providing union of Bell and independent services. Such friction as that produced by the past aggressive, monopolistic and exclusive attitude of the Bell companies toward the independents, has accounted for considerable of the popular demand for national purchase of telephone and telegraph companies. Very likely this popular demand will now abate.

SIX HUNDRED MILLION telephone calls, it is computed, are handled by the Chicago telephone service annually; yet even in Chicago there are probably persons who cannot understand it when informed that the line is busy.

Is there not something strikingly significant in the report that Argentine cattlemen are looking for cheap pasture lands in Brazil?

### Search of a Stabilizer May End Soon

How many things in contemporary life need stabilizing! They are geared for low flights and gustless skies. To soar, to breast the headwinds, and to keep balance when Boreas makes sudden sallies is beyond them. More than aught else they need stability. They need it far more than they need additional speed or carrying capacity. This affirmation is applicable to mechanisms—political, sociological and educational as well as to newly assembled machinery as epoch-marking as the aeroplane. The way to Utopia is strewn with wreckage caused by fliers using unstabilized devices for flight.

But turning to the more restricted field of aviation in which problems of stabilization are now uppermost, it is encouraging to note that signs of triumph appear. Of European experimentation in this field our readers already have been informed. To be told by Orville Wright that he expects within a year to solve the problem, is to become attentive. Had he not already achieved more than he once dared to hope he would not have spoken as he did to the Aeronautical Society last week.

Given that additional security which an automatically operating governor or stabilizer will secure to the airman, there will follow use of aircraft for recreational and commercial purposes, as Mr. Wright said in his recent speech. Up to date the chief practical use of the extraordinary addition to man's resources as a super-terrestrial explorer has been in connection with war. Witness reports just at hand of Spanish triumphs in Morocco.

Civilians' general use of air craft will follow and not precede perfecting of a stabilizing device. Their present prudence may not be heroic, but it is sensible.

People who, despite scores of failures, stood firm in the conviction that a flying machine would some day be invented, have stood just as firm, despite all the seeming discouragements of the past four or five years, in the conviction that a flying machine, dependable under all conditions, would sooner or later be perfected. It may well be Orville Wright who makes the first authentic statement of this accomplishment. He is recognized as a genius in his line, and it is known that he has devoted years, partly in association with his brother, to the solution of the one problem that has stood in the way of universal use of the aeroplane. There is good reason for assuming that the announcement he made before the New York Aero Club is not premature.

### Telephone Competition That Competes

ONE OTHER can be provided for at nearly every Christmas day dinner table without inconvenience and practically without cost. All housekeepers know how little trouble or expense is involved in the addition of another chair and another plate to the family circle. All should realize the satisfaction that comes through the bestowal of a chair and a plate upon some one who has not expected to share in the joy of Christmas hospitality, comfort and cheer. There are many such, especially in the cities. A day that brings so much of happiness to those blessed with friends and homes is too often fraught with sadness to those who have neither. Because Christmas is essentially a family day, a home day, it is likely to become a day of self-centering. Indeed, the deserted streets, the closed resorts—the locked libraries and museums—on this great holiday contribute toward making it all the more lonesome, all the more dreary, for those who are without family ties in a large city.

Particularly is this the case with girls and women, thousands of whom in every considerable community know no other home than the boarding house or the rented room. Why cannot the average happy family invite at least one of these to Christmas dinner? In what more useful, in what more beautiful, in what more Christian way could the day be observed than in conferring happiness upon some girl or woman who has no other claim upon consideration than that of sisterhood and sympathy?

We are not pleading here for boys and men similarly circumstanced, because for the most part these are never so lonely as girls and women. The latter are barred by custom from seeking or accepting the companionship that is within the reach of their brothers. They must even in their loneliness observe exacting social laws. It would be well if the friendless of both sexes could be granted the privilege of sharing in the joys of home life for a few hours on Christmas day, but for the present let us consider the possible, even the practicable. If each family will invite only one girl or one woman known to be without a real home to dinner next Thursday the aggregate good that will thereby be accomplished will be beyond measurement, and this good will be felt no less by those who give than by those who receive. We urge you to make a place for such a guest at your Christmas dinner table and see that it is filled.

It is not going too far to say that nearly everybody who has ever attended a social gathering and who has passed through the ordeal of being formally introduced to others, will be greatly pleased to learn that formal introductions are on the very point of going out of style. There are many reasons why this may be counted as one of the greatest social reformations of the period. As we understand it from an article in the Monitor's household page, a proposition is being laid down that a lot of people invited to a social gathering should regard this fact alone as sufficient warrant for talking to those they care to talk to. In other words, the fact that people are under one roof socially should mean that they are all on a social level, and should be further interpreted to mean that if they do not know each other already they have a perfect right to make each other's acquaintance without the interposition of a third party.

A common understanding of this kind would be an immense relief to the host or hostess. It would protect people from being introduced over and over again to the same people. It would enable people who have not been introduced to step up and talk to people they desire to meet, or to step back and avoid meeting people to whom they do not care to talk. It would put an end to the stiffness that now so often pervades the formal reception.

But this is not all. The abandonment of the formal introduction would prevent people from introducing other people who do not want to be introduced, and it would be a priceless boon to the person who is pressed to the point of introducing a person whose name he has forgotten to another person whose name has just slipped his memory. Moreover, it would mean the last of the person who always introduces another person by a wrong or a mispronounced name, and it would enable everybody who is desirous of remembering names to get them at first hand and without a mumble.

We might almost go on indefinitely giving reasons why the abolition of formal introductions is a great step in social progress, but they will occur spontaneously to the reader. With the formal introduction out of the way, it is not at all improbable that a large percentage of those who now meet and are introduced at formal social gatherings would become acquainted sooner or later.

AN ADDRESS just sent to the alumni of Washington and Lee University by the president of that college—it is not a university any more than are most United States institutions having that designation—strikes a note that is being heard often now in the inaugurals of men coming to places of responsibility in the educational world. That the college, as distinct from the university and the high school, has its reason for continued and revitalized existence, is affirmed; that it must exercise more, rather than less, supervision over student activities is declared. Graduation of a symmetrically developed individual, who is something more than a "grind" or an athlete or a "good fellow," must be the educator's ambition. Culture that implies trained powers of appreciation, passion for righteousness which implies moral sensitiveness, and devotion of self to the public welfare—these are to be set up as institutional ideals for youth and for instructors. In turn, the student has a right to demand from the faculty more sympathy with those who strive for physical perfection and who enjoy the recreations of college life and society.

The chief significance of this latest utterance, so like many others lately voiced, is in its emphasis on the human rather than on the scholastic or administrative aspects of education, and also in its reaffirmation of the directing and supervisory duties of college authorities. The principle of control is once more to be asserted. Laissez faire is now meeting a reactionary current in education, just as it is in government and business. Student liberty to choose has brought results that usually follow premature bestowal of the privilege of choice, whatever the field.

### Make a Place at Your Table

### Great Social Reform Is Promised

### Saving the United States Colleges